The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,804—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamer will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883. Tuesday
L. THAMES	4167 7/7	W. D. Anderson	17th July.
L. MALWA	3869 7/7	A. G. Liggin	24th "
L. INDUS	3462 6/3	S. D. Shalland	31st "
— GWALIOR	2733 7/6	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3911/0	E. Anderson	14th "
— VENETIA	2726 6/0	A. B. Daniell	21st "
L. PEKIN	3907 6/0	A. Symons	28th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail. And commencing with the departure of 10th July, passengers can be booked fortnightly to Marseilles. The steamers marked L.p. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the other passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
VIENNA	3572 90	E. Stewart	13th July.
ANCONA	3128 600	E. C. Stend	27th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

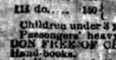
Bombay, June 15, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE s.s. "MALWA," leaving on 24th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

July 10. F. D. PARKER, Superintendent

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 25th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 60	Including	I Class .. £ 50	Including
II do..... 40	wines.	II do..... 30	wines.
III do..... 19	With food.	III do..... 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 5, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay for—

MANILLA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 35 Brighton Route £ 40
" II do. do. " 70 do. " 75
From Naples, I do. do. " 115 do. " 115
" II do. do. " 100 do. " 75

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, July 10, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,100 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 22nd July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles ..... £25 wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight years charge.
" " eight and under twelve years charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class, 6 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RAHIM BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Names.	Tons. H.P. nil.	Comdrs.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,936 160	G. H. Read	31st July.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1883.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS COOK AND SON beg to inform passengers proceeding home by P. & O. steamers that they ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS for the journey *viâ* BRINDISI, VENICE or MARSEILLES, available by mail trains, and to break the journey at all places of interest en route.

Passengers with these tickets are met on arrival at Brindisi and Venice, and assisted through the customs, free of charge.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 3½ annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

S. S. HESPERIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GERMAN POWDER,
(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hæmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farinæ.

Per tin Re. 1-2. Per doz. Rs. 13.

Constant fresh importations received by

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
FINE OLD WHISKIES.

SCOTCH

THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in bond. It has that gentle homogeneous fragrance which no other but the choicest Scotch spirits possess ..... Rs. 21 per doz.

THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a superior spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft ..... Rs. 25

IRISH

THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whiskey as the above, but blended for years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four star. Has your mellow bouquet very grateful ..... Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are 100 Whiskeys " for the Million.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Coconjapore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,490 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Lingeh, Abbushir, Bushire, Kais, and Muscat, in the order named or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

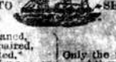
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO  SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,
Chronometers given on Hire,
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c. &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1.1 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY.

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best Condiment of its kind in India.

Per bottle, cash Re 1.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome Spirit and considering its age of very moderate price,"

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

Cash R 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	2 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	1 12
" " " 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	2 0
" " " 250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape " 100	2 0
" " " 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape " 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped " 100	2 4
" " 250	5 0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape " 100	3 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the unanimous recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
" double size	" 3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.

"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.

Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20

"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks, Rs. 25	nett per doz.	Dessert Forks, Rs. 20	
Table Spoons 25	"	Dessert Spoons 20	
Tea Spoons 11	"	Egg Spoons 12	
&c.		&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
38, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced rates.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2d per rupee.

Grocery, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stocks in India at market rates, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced rates.

Packages of any sort or shape shipped to England and elsewhere.

Insurances effected on property of every description.

Particulars on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RICH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & CO.'S supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection, the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

		Rs.		Rs.
EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS—In a variety of new and elegant designs	... ...	From	36 to	165
CRUET FRAMES—Full sized, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 bottles...	...	From	20 to	100
BREAKFAST CRUETS—In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs	... ...	From	12 to	50
MUFFINEERS—In a number of different designs	... ...	From	2-8 to	25
PICKLE FRAMES—Carrying one, two or three bottles	...	From	12 to	85
ICE PITCHERS—In a variety of elegant designs, with moveable stone China lining, invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.	...	From	35 to	65
CLARET JUGS—All Electro-plate, or Glass mounted with Electro-plate	... ...	From	16 to	172
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES—Bottles of superior cut-glass		From	50 to	100
SALVERS AND WAITERS—Of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns	...	From	16 to	70
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS—In Morocco Cases, handsomely engraved blades	... ...	From	30 to	175
BISCUIT BOXES—All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate	...	From	22-8 to	70
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS—All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	...	From	12 to	35
EGG FRAMES—With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons	...	From	27 to	60
TABLE CANDLESTICKS—With Shades complete, per pair	...	From	30 to	60
CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS—With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair	... ...	From	25 to	45
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS—Richly Chased, Engraved or Plain, in Pearl or Plain Handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases	... ...	From	30 to	165
OVAL SIDE DISHES—Of the Beaded, Socroll and other Patterns, each pair forming at pleasure four or six dishes. From Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 per pair, or in set of 4	... ...	From	250 to	425
OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES—With Drainers ... each		From	50 to	112
ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES—With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetables	... ...	From	50 to	120
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS—Cases containing 2, 4 or 6 each in a variety of beautiful patterns	... ...	From	13-8 to	70
ICE PAILS—All Electro-plate and Glass neatly mounted in Electro-plate	... ...	From	16 to	56
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS—Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.		From	30 to	60
SODA-WATER AND PEG STANDS	... ...	From	50 to	150
STANDS TO HOLD SODA-WATER BOTTLES, &c.	...	From	12-8 to	30
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES—Comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin	... ...	From	45 to	300
BUTTER DISHES—All Electro-plate and Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	... ...	From	12-8 to	36
SARDINE BOXES—All Electro-plate or Glass-mounted in Electro-plate	... ...	From	20 to	30
TOAST RACKS—In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes	...	From	8 to	20
EGG BOILERS—Various designs to cook 4 Eggs at a time	...	From	30 to	40
NAPKIN RINGS—Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Morocco Cases	...	From	6-12 to	40
SALAD SERVERS IN MOROCCO LEATHER CASES	...	From	20 to	30
CRUMB SCOOPS	... ...	From	13-8 to	26
SOY FRAMES TO HOLD 3 AND 4 BOTTLES	...	From	12-8 to	14
SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS	... ...	From	20 to	40
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	... ...	From	72 to	110
LIQUEUR FRAMES	... ...	From	72 to	100
LUNCHEON TRAYS, with two Cut-glass Decanters, 4 Wine Glasses and Electro-plated Biscuit Box and Stand...	...	From	130 to	165
BRANDY and SODA FRAMES	... ...	From	50 to	75
BOTTLE HOLDERS, for Champagne or Claret	...	From	9-8 to	24
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS, Set of two Tumblers, with Reversible Sherry and Champagne Glasses	... ...	From	18 to	40
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	... ...	From	18 to	36
BEER MUGS	... ...	From	10 to	40
GOLF PRIZES	... ...	From	50 to	100
CAKE BASKETS	... ...	From	40 to	60
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	... ...	From	12-8 to	30
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	... ...	From	36 to	45
ICE JELLY, AND CUSTARD FRAMES	... ...	From	40 to	50
NUT CRACKERS	... ...	From	3-8 to	7
CALL BELLS	... ...	From	4-8 to	10
INKSTANDS	... ...	From	18 to	60
CIGAR LAMPS	... ...	From	7 to	27
ASH DANS	... ...	From	30 to	40
CIGARETE CASES	... ...	From	14 to	20
CHILDREN'S CHRISTENING PRESENTS, Mugs and Cups, Knife, Fork and Spoon, and Bowl and Spoon, &c.	...	From	14 to	40

DOULTON, WORCESTER AND MAJOLICA WARE.

		Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS, with Salad Spoons and Forks	... ...	From	36 to	50
CARLTON CRUETS	... ...	From	15 to	25
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS	... ...	From	16 to	25
BUTTER POTS	... ...	From	16 to	25
ICE PAILS	... ...	From	16 to	20
BEAKERS	... ...	From	12-8 to	14
BISCUIT BOXES	... ...	From	25 to	35
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	... ...	From	36 to	45
EGG FRAMES	... ...	From	18 to	27

BRITISH OAK WARE

		Rs.		Rs.
SALAD BOWLS AND SPOONS AND FORKS	... ...	From	50 to	68
CLARET CUP JUG	... ...		45	
BEAKERS	... ...	From	20 to	25
TANKARDS for BEER	... ...	From	21 to	28
MANX LOVING CUPS	... ...	From	50 to	60
SODA AND BRANDY FRAMES	... ...	From	63 to	70
TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES	... ...	From	72 to	100
BUTTER POTS	... ...	From	16 to	22
CRUET FRAMES	... ...	From	16 to	60
SALT CELLARS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, with Spoons, in Morocco Leather Cases	... ...	From	13-8 to	36
SINGLE SALT CELLARS	... ...	each From	3 to	4
TEA CADDIES	... ...	From	45 to	50
BISCUIT BOXES	... ...	From	20 to	30
TEA TRAYS	... ...	From	40 to	50
MUSTARD POTS	... ...	each From	7 to	10
PEPPER CASTORS	... ...	From	5 to	7
TOAST RACKS	... ...	From	14 to	20
COMBINED TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAME	...		27	
PICKLE FRAMES	... ...	From	31-8 to	40
EGG FRAMES, for 4 or 6 Cups	... ...	From	30 to	57
NAPKIN RINGS, Sets of 2, 4, or 6, in Morocco LeatherCases	...	From	10-8 to	20

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,
KTE in a triangle. KODANAAD ESTATES. RTE in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets	Re. 1 10
Pekoe	" 1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, [illegible]
No. 7, [illegible] STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

3, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS. 1, East-street, POONA.

THE INDIAN WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY AND FINE MECHANICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to announce to the PUBLIC OF INDIA that they have got out from Europe a complete set of Machinery for making ALL the different parts of WATCHES, CLOCKS, TOWER-CLOCKS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL BOXES, MECHANICAL TOYS, &c., &c., &c.

Under the immediate supervision of a very skilful Mechanical Engineer of this Special Department we are now prepared to execute orders for every class of Fine Machinery and also to undertake the thorough and complete REPAIR of all kinds of Scientific, Nautical, and other Mechanical Instruments, also of Revolvers, Guns, Rifles and all the smaller parts of spinning and Weaving Machinery.

NATIVE PRINCES, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND MANAGERS OF COMPANIES, are respectfully invited to test the quality of our work and compare it and the cost, with work done in Europe.

OWNERS, AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF STEAMERS AND SHIPS have now the opportunity of having their Chronometers, Compasses, Sextants, and every description of Nautical Instrument put into PERFECT ORDER AND MADE AS GOOD AS NEW.

This long-felt want we have had in contemplation for several years, and now that we are about to establish a large MANUFACTORY of this description IN INDIA, we trust our numerous friends and constituents will extend to us the same good-will as heretofore.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. Sole Agents in the Presidency for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos and for Dr. Minich's celebrated Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses. 1, East-street, POONA.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Woollen Dress Materials	Reduced to 4 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials	Reduced to 6 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials	Reduced to 8 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials	Reduced to 10 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Materials	Reduced to 12 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Serges	Reduced to 8 as. per yard
Woollen Dress Serges	Reduced to 10 as. per yard

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A Shares per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, Londo, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDAS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A. (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company.)

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay, Berars, and Scinde; the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London, within the limits above mentioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp, and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the latter for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Paine patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 13,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they seem promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company, for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

OWING to the line being under water between BACHIN and KIM, coaching and goods traffic from stations south of Sachin will only be booked to Sachin, and from stations north of Kim will only be booked south as far as Kim until further notice.

J. B. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July, 1883.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

THE following PILULES and TINCTURES by LEATH AND ROSS always in Stock, and Fresh Supplies frequently received :—

ACONITUM N.
ARTEMIA RACEM.
ANTIM. TART.
ARNICA MONT.
ARSEN. ALB.
AURUM.
BELLADONNA.
BRYONIA ALB.
CALC. CARB.
CANTHARIDES.
CARBO VEGET.
CHAMOMILLA.
CHIN. OFF.
CINA.
COCCULUS.
COFFEA.
COLOCYNTHIS.
DIGITALIS PUR.
DULCAMARA.
HEPAR SULPH.
HYOSCYAMUS NIG.
IGNATIA AMARA.
IPECACUANHA.
LACHESIS.
LYCOPODIUM.
MERCUR. SOL.
" VIV.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
PHOSPHORUS.
PODOPHYLLIN.
PULSATILLA.
RHUS TOX.
SEPIA S.
SILICEA.
SPONGIA.
SULPHUR.
VERATRUM.

LEATH AND ROSS, Limited
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS and Co. have the pleasure to inform their constituents that they have now PLACED Mr. F. COOK in charge of their Bombay Establishment.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1883.

THE NILGIRI HILLS.

VISITORS intending to PROCEED to OOTACAMUND and COONOOR are advised that HORSES and CARRIAGES and SADDLE HORSES can be obtained from

THE MADRAS STABLE COMPANY, Ld.,
Madras.

WANTED,

A VETERINARY SURGEON to take PROFESSIONAL CHARGE of a large STABLE, with an excellent opening for the development of a practice.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to

THE MADRAS STABLE COMPANY, Ld.,
Madras.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors,
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

MRS. HAINSWORTH, MIDWIFE and MONTHLY NURSE, Bycullah Bungalow, Byculla, begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and its suburbs that she has returned to Bombay and has taken the above-mentioned Bungalow, which is very healthily situated, and has every convenience for the reception of Ladies during their confinement. Terms moderate. Mrs. H. is a certificated Midwife, and has had 14 years' experience in Bombay. Dated 1st July, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 13TH JULY, 1883.
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
Of the world-renowned
LYNCH FAMILY, BELLRINGERS,
INSTRUMENTALISTS AND VOCALISTS,
(ORGANISED 1857)
Now on their grand tour round the world.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
OF THOSE WONDERFUL ARTISTS.
GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
P.S.—Do not forget this is the last Evening Performance of the Company in Bombay.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 precisely.
TICKETS.
Boxes .....Rs. 10 | Second .....Rs. 2
Stalls .....,, 3 | Pit .....,, 1
,, Back .....,, 2 | Gallery .....,, 1

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 3-30 P.M.,
By special request,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
for Schools and Families, when the Theatre will be lit with Gas and splendid Programme provided.
HARRY LYNCH, Manager.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.
17TH AND 18TH SEPTEMBER.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRIES for the GREAT EASTERN STEEPLE CHASE, and the LIGHT WEIGHT GRAND MILITARY CLOSE on 15th July. For prospectus apply to Honorary Secretary.
J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of August next is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the matters of the undermentioned Petitions, for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1883.
Re CURSONJEE MADHOWDAS SHA, 2nd Insol. Vency of 1 per cent.
Re DADABHAI RATONJI THOOTHEE, of 4 per cent.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of July, 1883.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 2 OF 1883.
HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE AHMED.....Plaintiff.
vs.
The Barque or Vessel "CHOICE" and JOHN SEPTIMUS HARRISON .....Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that under a Special Order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 6th day of July, instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 8, Hanmanm-street, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the above-named vessel "Choice," of 294 tons burden registered, built of oak in 1863, coppered and copper fastened throughout, and now lying in the Bombay Harbour with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Riggings, Ropes, Anchors, Chains, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Stores.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.

MYSORE RAILWAY LOAN, 1882.

THE Mysore Government having arranged with Messrs. COUTTS and Co., Bankers, No. 59, Strand, London, W. C., for payment by them of interest on the DEBENTURES issued for this Loan as may be ENFACED for payment of interest in London, parties desirous of drawing the interest on their Debentures in London should SEND them to the Office of the undersigned for ENFACEMENT.
Interest will be paid in Rupees by demand drafts in duplicate on the Bank of Madras, Madras.
No fee will be charged for enfacement.
H. HUDSON,
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The 6th July, 1883.

"TENDERS FOR STATIONERY REQUIRED BY THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT."
NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive up to 7th August next, SEALED TENDERS superscribed as above. A list of the articles required can be obtained and samples seen at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.
Any or all the articles may be tendered. Samples must accompany the tender and the successful Tenderer will be required to make a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes equal in amount to ten per cent. on the value of the articles tendered, as security for their being delivered, of the approved quality, at the Mysore Government Stationery Depot, by the 7th September, 1883, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.
No advance will be made, but the articles will be paid for after delivery and approval.
The undersigned reserves to himself the option of rejecting any tender without assigning a reason for doing so. The tender will be opened on WEDNESDAY the 8th August, at noon, when parties interested are invited to be present.
H. HUDSON,
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The 6th July, 1883.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

LADIES' NEEDLE-WORK COMPANIONS.
LADIES' AND GENTS HAND-BAGS.
CIGAR CASES.
ALBUMS AND SCRAP BOOKS.
WRITING CASES.
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES,
CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.
CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.
JEWEL CASES.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
BIRTHDAY CARDS.
SILK BOOK MARKERS.
DRESSING CASES.
PHOTO. FRAMES.
WALKING-STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
PLAYING CARDS AND CARD GAMES.
GENTS AND LADIES' CARD CASES.
PHOTO. PAPER-WEIGHTS.
PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS.
RAZORS AND STROPS.
BLOTTING BOOKS AND PORTFOLIOS.
READING AND LOOKING GLASSES.
PORCELAIN SLATES.
COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S MACHINES have received universal recognition of their superiority at the various Exhibitions of London, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, Sidney, &c., &c. They are awarded Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas of Honour, Cups and other trophies, facsimiles of which may be seen at the Head Office in India, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

125 KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER at Mazagon.

JUST RECEIVED, a pretty selection of Children Toys, Lamps, Toilet Requisites and many other Novelties.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SHORT SMOKES.—Trichi-Babington, per 100 Re. 1-4, the only best and cheapest Cheroots procurable. A trial will afford satisfaction.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £870,000 per annum.

THE Monsoon Long, India-rubber Waterproof Boots, Indiarubber Goloshes, Indiarubber Goloshes for Ladies. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 18, Meadow-str.

DREHER BEER (Vienna Brewery).—Fresh and sparkling, just to hand per ss. Orion, in cases of a dozen quarts. Rs. 6 per dozen.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 6; with postage, Rs. 6-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for Stud purposes, a few young, well bred, and shapely WALER MARES. Apply stating full particulars to MAJOR NUTT, Gondal, Kattywar.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN, salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, Dinapur.

TO CAPTAINS of VESSELS and DUBASHES.—A few fine HOME-FED ENGLISH PIGS, to be SHIPD very cheap. Apply to H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, consisting of Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Madras Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Can be inspected at the Office of this paper. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Teas, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at 6-30 p. m., at Graham's Buildings, when the reply from Government to the application for sanction to the formation of a Yeomanry Cavalry Corps will be laid before the meeting. All interested in the movement are requested to attend.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 5 o'clock p. m. on FRIDAY, 13th instant.
H. WYNFORD BAIRROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council, Bombay. Municipal Offices, 12th July, 1883.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES,
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT
SAFES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

MACKIE AND CO.'S WHISKY.

WE have just received a small consignment of this celebrated WHISKY. It is very well known in regimental messes and Government House Calcutta. Its daily sales upto Rs. 1,00,000,
Very old Special ..... Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
Very old Laphroaig ..... ,, 2-12 per dozen.
Sample bottle can be had at the same rate.
A Trial is Solicited.
MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-Bunder, on account of the underwriters—
ex Barque "Chelsea."
HAILI—38 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the Godowns of Messrs. Ruttl Brothers, Rampart-row, Fort.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ruttl Brothers, Rampart-row, Fort—
A quantity of sound and damaged piece goods, consisting of white and grey dhoties, shirtings, jaconets, prints, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPAN WARE ON COMMISSION SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms as Lots of 12 cases Japan ware, consisting of tea sets, vases, beer jugs, lamp stands, and milk jugs, &c.
The above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 handsome strong Bay Australian mare, goes well in saddle; 6 years old.
Excellent Wynaad coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.
1 piece of Office carpet, 75 by 18.
1 ,, ,, stair-carpet, 75 by 3.
Bombay, 13th July, 1883.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.
1 cask containing 1 length 4 inch best tested short link chain with shackles for chain.
1 cask containing assorted chain traces and backbands for horses or mules.
15 casks 5 to best tested short link chain.
2 cable chains.
1 best in use assorted assorted anchors.
15 dozen hocks, scales, paper weights, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 ditto palanquin office shigram.
1 ditto country-bred pony.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey arab horse, goes in single and double harness, has been driven as a lady.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., sale commences at 10 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back-road, near the Police Court, in the bungalow belonging to Mahrul Mahomed Sheriff, the whole of the well-known valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and rosewood and English made mahogany and walnut wood cabinet furniture, 8 sofas, 12 Bohemian glass chandeliers, 1 to 12 light, hanging argand lamps by Nash, wall argand lamps, 3 to 5 armed candelabras, Brussels, Kidderminster, and other carpets, size per glasses in gilt frames, carriages, horses, sets of single and double harness, table ornaments, flower vases, pier and table slabs and canopy with and without mirror tops, writing tables, hall and conversation couches with side cushions, drawing room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, double and single iron almirahs, with mirror doors, brass, iron and wooden bedsteads, Madras pattern dressing and wash hand tables, wardrobes, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dining tables, teapoys, and chairs, glasses, easy chairs, ottomans, a set of very superior Englishmade rich gilt drawing-room furniture made to agree resembling of couches, easy chairs, 20 without arms, couches, sofas and 2 side tables with marble tops, Brussels, Persian and Canton carpets, pier glasses in gilt frames, flower vases, 8, 10, 12, and 36 light chandeliers, 12 light argand lamps by Nash, 2, 3, and 5-branched candlesticks, musical boxes, wash hand iron safe with Chubb's lock, pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, table ornaments, figures, &c.
AT 3 P.M.
1 handsome English-built landau.
1 ,, seviable by Kesterton.
1 ,, small phaeton.
1 pair of handsome bay carriage Arab horses, going in single and double harness.
1 handsome iron Arab horse.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
Also the property of another gentleman—
1 well bred bay Australian horse going in single and double harness.

SALE OF IMITATION JEWELLERY.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Benjamin Stone & Co.—
Rs. As. Rs. As.
Ancona.
B S W M & Co., Hyderabad 119-4 cases imitation jewellery.

CASUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales gray dhoties.
15 cases white ground prints.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 cases T. Red coloured scarfs, 33 by 2.
1 case T. Red coloured scarfs.
3 cases best India pale ale 2 quarts and pints,
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Surrafally.
19 casks blacking, ex Janet Court.
6 cases Dr. Wynn's solid powder, ex Comptn.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein—
6 cases blacking, ex James Watt.
4 cases blacking, ex James Watt.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Mahomedally—
2 cases blacking, ex Kife.
On account and at the risk of Imadjee Abdool Hoosein—
3 cases Dr. Wynn's Powder.
On account of the consigned—
An invoice of 11 cases hardware, ex s.s. Lady Dalhousie, consisting of black horse forks, garden grovels, meat choppers, engineer hammers, hatchets, wood forks, picks, caroline hoes, pickaxes, American weaker axes, hand saws, printing knives, saw hammers, pincers, ladies hammers, tinsnoips, &c.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th July, 1883.

WINCKWORTH & ELLERTON.
OFFICE—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

MR. T. W. SCOTT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT, prepares Designs and Estimates for all kinds of works. SURVEYING and VALUATION undertaken on moderate terms.
For further particulars, apply PERSONALLY to the Surveyor, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.
Superintendence of Contractors' works undertaken on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COALS to the above Company for a period of one year.
The coal to be of Dawson's West Hartley, Laird's Welsh Hartley and Cardiff descriptions, and the prices must include delivery at the Mill.
Tenders are to be delivered by 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.
By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Bombay, 11th July, 1883. Secretary in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that in consequence of DAMAGE BY FLOODS between 296 and 298 miles on the Jabalpur Line, GOODS TRAFFIC can be BOOKED ONLY to BURHANPUR on one side and NIMBORA on the other side, until further notice.
Passengers and Luggage will be booked through as usual, but in consequence of two miles of the Line being impassable for trains, all Passengers will be transferred from train to train on each side of the break and conveyed, as far as practicable, by hackney carriage during the intervening space.
Parcels exceeding one Bengal maund, or eighty-two pounds, will not, until further notice, be booked beyond Burhanpur on one side and Nimbora on the other.
Horses and carriages cannot be booked beyond the points abovenamed from either direction until further notice.
One notice will be given when through booking of goods traffic and horses and carriages can be resumed.
By Order,
W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the seventh of July, 1883.

FOR SALE—
"BLOCK HARN" FIRE BRICKS, oblong, and wedges and side wedges, Rs. 85 per 100.
FIRE CLAY, superior Rs. 3 per cwt.
LEE and SON'S CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT, in galvanized casks of 1½ lbs. net Rs. 9-6 per cask.
In galvanized tanks of 1½ lbs. net Rs. 9-6 per cask.
EARTHENWARE GLAZED PIPES, "Doulton's," 4, 6, 9, and 12 inch.
LEATHER'S PACKING, Single and Double, extra quality, by G. Adams and Co., Newcastle.
LEATHER HOSE, Copper Riveted, extra quality.
INDIA RUBBER PACKING, Sheet, Ring, and Tubing.
VERTICAL ENGINES and BOILERS, Shand and Mason, 10 Horse power.
HORIZONTAL CALEDONIAN ENGINES, 8, 10 and 20-Horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
LANCASHIRE BOILERS, Steel Plates.
RAILS and SLEEPERS, Various.
MANUAL POWER PUMPS, Various.
RICHARDSON, MCCAUSLAND & Co.,
Bombay, May 7, 1883.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £320,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—97, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
4 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
3 ,, do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Colombo, and also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....,, 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.—
Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£100,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at call or fixed, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted in exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a COMFORTABLE HOME for four or five Indian Children under a French Roman Catholic Lady at PORT DE GALLE. Every educational advantage with comfortable care. Reference—
Hon. LADY CLIFFORD,
Dinan, Cotes du Nord;
Or, Mrs. HENRY LUTTRELL,
Badminton House,
Axebridge, Somerset.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Trading House in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, and can furnish good security if required. Salary moderately useful.
Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office well.
Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice from employers. First-class testimonials.
Apply to "THE MANAGER,"
ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL).

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Rs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have Gained the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.			350
Do. do.	20	do.	750
Do. for 8 Arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each ..			1,200
50	do.	300	do. 2,000
150	do.	800	do. 5,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOSY CANDLES improved-make.
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
J. FEICHER,
Agent and General Manager.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—$1,000,000 Sterling. Equivalent at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, or Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 4,000 Shares of $250, or Taels 800 each.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—$250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000 Equal to $25 or Taels 100 per Share.
HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—SHANGHAI.
DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:
E. H. BOLTON, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID LARIMER, Esq. (Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq. (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. BRAGER, Esq. (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
H. H. LOCH, Esq. (Messrs. Lane & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq. (Messrs. Carrie & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
SECRETARY.—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.
BRANCHES:
LONDON (25 Cornhill, E. C.) HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AGENCIES:
At all the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company carrying on business at present under the style of "THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and transferring its Head Office at Shanghai, China.
The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—
1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum by quarterly charges on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached $62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the Interest to be increased to 12 per cent.
2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.
3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of $125,000 (or Taels 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders at a meeting convening for the payment of Interest as above, and in return to every paying shareholder, of not less than 20 per Cent. on their net premiums.
The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up and shares held by them.
A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power is given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.
Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above provisions will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and notice in the meantime will be published in the local papers of the town to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled so far as the financial position of the Company will admit to a return of the capital paid up on the shares so surrendered, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Funds profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the annual balance payable.
The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of one concern.
A Preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" on the 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as may remain unissued after this issue in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the Company, which power is given by the Articles of Association.
Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in* the North-China Insurance Company *or not*, should be in the form subjoined and addressed to the Head Office direct, or through the Branches and Agencies of the Company, which have been appointed and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.
Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.
A Sub-Agency agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company will be open for Inspection at the Head Office of the Company.
Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,
I hereby request that you will allot to ——— shares in the above named Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the ——— day of ——— 1883, and to pay the Sums of ——— Taels on account of the Capital of the Company, and to pay the Sums of ——— Taels on account of the Capital of the Company when required to do so by the Directors

TELEGRAMS.

THE SURAT FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 12.

A slight flood continues, but no further damage is being caused. The result of the flood in the city, officially stated, shows that about ten thousand houses, more or less, were injured, about two hundred and fifty being destroyed. Only two deaths were caused in the city. Certain details from the districts are still incomplete. Gangs of convicts from the Jail are clearing the mud from the principal thoroughfare.

A DEFAMATION CASE AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JULY 12.

Mahomedally Tyabally, a Borah, has been prosecuted in the Mhow Court for defaming Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee, Honorary Magistrate, Mhow, and sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment. The court was crowded to witness the trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following statement in the House of Commons to-day concerning the Suez Canal.

An agreement with M. de Lesseps has been signed, providing for the construction of a parallel canal, which will be completed in 1888. The reduction of the present tariff will commence on January 1 next year. Vessels in ballast will pay 2½ francs per ton less than those carrying cargo. As the dividends increase, the pilotage dues will be remitted. The British Government provides for the new undertaking a capital of £8,000,000 sterling at 3½ per cent. interest, redeemable in fifty years.

Endeavours will be made to obtain a prolongation of the concession to the Company.

An English Vice-president will be appointed.

The agreement will require the sanction of Parliament.

JULY 12.

The agreement signed with M. de Lesseps in connection with the Suez Canal further states that the transit dues, after the profits of the company exceed 25 per cent., will be reduced by fifty centimes per ton, making a reduction of 2½ per cent.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 11.

The Anchor Line s.s. Roumania has been towed into this harbour with her machinery broken down.

TREATY BETWEEN PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

TEHERAN, JULY 11.

The existence of a new draft treaty between Persia and Russia, regulating the Russo-Persian frontier, is re-affirmed here, the treaty being subject to modification by the Shah.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 90 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Utopia left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 10th inst.

PORT SAID, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa, homeward bound, left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. ,,	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
5 per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	50 7-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½

Arrivals—President Garfield and Antwerpia.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

N.B.—Zanzibar-Mozambique cable perfect; Manilla land lines still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, July 11.

10 p.m.	76·1

THURSDAY, July 12.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	82·3

THE QUARANTINE IN EUROPE.

THE following message has been received by the Government from the British Resident at Aden:—"A telegram from the British Consul at Port Said, dated 11th July, says:—'Please inform ship captains that steamers for England and the Continent may coal here without incurring additional quarantine; but at Malta they must coal in quarantine, whether they communicate or not. No cases of cholera have occurred for eight days.'"

REGARDING the state of the floods at Surat, no further news was received by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities yesterday; and it was believed that the waters in the Taptee were subsiding. The repairs on the G. I. P. Railway line are being pushed on with vigour.

MR. WILKIN, of Messrs. Skipsey and Wilkin, solicitors of the High Court, obtained a rule *nisi* from Mr. Justice Latham yesterday requiring Mr. Skipsey, his partner, to show cause why the agreement of partnership subsisting between them should not be cancelled and the partnership dissolved, and why he should not be restrained from interfering with the business of the firm, and from appropriating any of its funds. His lordship declined to grant an interim injunction.

THE question of varying a recent order of the High Court in the case of Jogmohundass Mungaldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, his father—so that the remaining witnesses as to the custom and usage of the caste to which they belong, in regard to the partition of ancestral property, may give evidence *viva voce*, instead of on interrogations, came on for argument before Mr. Justice Bayley, in chambers, yesterday. The whole day was occupied by Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the defendant, in showing cause against the order being varied. He said that the real object of the application was by a side wind to throw discredit on the evidence of the witnesses who had already been examined in six out of the nine places to which commissions had been issued. He had not completed his argument when the Court adjourned.

DURING last year eighteen new Joint Stock Companies were registered under the Indian Companies' Act—ten mills and presses, seven trading and miscellaneous companies, and one library. Four companies went into liquidation, and six were finally dissolved during the year, leaving at the close 126 companies carrying on business and 80 companies under liquidation, in addition to eleven libraries and societies registered under Act XXI. of 1860.

WITH reference to Reuter's telegram regarding the breakdown of the Anchor Line s.s. Roumania, the Bombay agents have heard from home that the vessel's screw shaft is broken, and a new one is being sent out from England.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, our former Deputy Commissioner of Police, has not apparently found his change to Egypt advantageous. We see from yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* that he is about to return to India, and has been appointed District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

MR. H. M. SIBBS is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

MR. BORRADAILE, Collector of Broach, has been granted leave for six months. Mr. W. Porteous acts for him, and Mr. Logan becomes Assistant Collector at Rutnagherry.

SURGEON GREANY is appointed Civil Surgeon of Kaira, in place of Surgeon Patterson, but continues to act for the present as Secretary to the Surgeon-General.

MR. HARICHAND GOPAL, Secretary to the Ahmedabad Municipality, has been honoured with the title of Rao Saheb, bestowed on him by the Viceroy.

THERE were eleven deaths from cholera in Bombay city during the week ended on 10th July, as compared to an average of 19 for the first week of July during the last five years. In the same week only one death from small-pox was reported, in comparison with an average of four for the corresponding weeks of the last five years.

THE change of season does not appear to have the slightest effect towards checking the epidemic of cholera which has been for some time past killing hundreds of people weekly in certain Deccan districts. Again, during the week ended on the 11th inst., there was a very high cholera mortality in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, and the disease was almost as destructive in Khandeish, the deaths reported being 873, in Nuggur and 769 in Khandeish, or 1,642 in one week in these two districts alone. In other parts of the Presidency where it was alarmingly prevalent a few weeks since, the epidemic has markedly declined. Poona, during the week reported on, had 290 deaths, Sholapur 60, and Thana 41. For Nasik no figures are given; but the report states that the disease is "still present in most talukas."

THE season returns published in yesterday's official *Gazette* describe the state of affairs in the districts to the 11th instant, and give some further information as to the extent and damage of the floods. In Surat, where there were over 6 inches of rain during the preceding week, and where the total already registered for the season was 25·34 inches, "much damage to property in the city and to property and crops in Chorasi by recent flood" is reported. In Khandeish there was heavy rain throughout the district (18 in. 98 cents at Bhosawal), and much damage had been done by floods. In the Panch Mahals they had over 11½ inches of rain in the week, and the total fall registered was 27·73 inches. The sowing of bajri, rice, &c., had been washed away in some parts by heavy rain, and the fields would have to be re-sown. From Kaira and Broach similar complaints are made. In Rajkot heavy rain in some parts of Halar had caused damage to houses. General agricultural prospects are highly promising. The rainfall has been very general, and except in the few places named, where the downpour has been a little too bountiful, the results are highly encouraging to the cultivators. In one or two limited tracts more moisture is much required, as in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum, and one taluka (Muddebihal) of Kaladgi. In the former districts the farmers are waiting for rain to enable them to sow their seed; in Muddebihal the sowing has been completed, and the young crops are withering for want of moisture to sustain their growth. The rainfall in Sind has caused the river to rise to its average height, and preparations for the kharif sowing are in general progress. In most parts of the Deccan, Guzerat, and the Konkan the sowing is well forward, or has been completed. Locusts are still present in Khandeish, Nasik, Tanna, Kolaba, Ratnagherry, Sattara, and are reported to be causing considerable damage to the young crops where they show above the ground. Some damage is stated to have been caused in the Godhra taluka (Panch Mahals) by "grasshoppers corresponding to locusts;" but it is satisfactory to hear that large numbers of them have been killed by heavy rain.

A LECTURE was to have been read on Friday last at the United Service Institute, Simla, by Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., on "The Siege of Delhi." Colonel Medley was present during the whole of the siege, and was severely wounded whilst conducting the storming party at the assault on the Kashmir breach.

MR. J. LAMBERT, Officiating Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Operations, has left Simla for Patna, on a tour of five or six weeks' duration, during which he will visit Indore, Bombay, Hyderabad, and Rajputana.

THE Allahabad paper hears from London that Sir Reginald Welby, of the Treasury, was actually offered Major Baring's place as Financial Minister, but declined the appointment.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, the *Hindoo Patriot* says, "cherishes generous sympathies for the people of this country, and will therefore make a fitting addition to the present sympathetic Government of India." The same paper believes that the new Finance Member "has correct ideas about land assessment, and his accession to the Indian Cabinet at the present time will be of great practical usefulness in solving the land problems now before the Government."

SOME experiments with oil as fuel have recently been made in Burmah, it is reported with good results. A trip was taken from Akyab up the Koladan in the steam-launch Brilliant by Colonel Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan, and a small party, in order to test the working of the new petroleum furnaces introduced by the Boronga Oil Company. The apparatus is described as extremely simple, and it can without much trouble or expense be fitted on to any furnace. Such a system requires no stokers, and would therefore effect a saving, even if its cost were equal to coal. But the actual cost, it is said, is much less than coal. The Brilliant was found to burn on an average half a ton of coal in ten hours, costing about Rs. 12. She would require for the same time about ten gallons of oil, and on that be able to maintain 55lbs. of steam steadily. The oil is at present advertised at Rs. 3 a maund, which would leave a large margin for profit as compared with coal, except at distances which made the cost of carriage excessive. Altogether the experiment is said to have been most satisfactory, and every one on board was pleased with the success of the plan.

THE Society for Home Study, of which the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, is patron, will commence its fifth term on 1st August. A notice issued by the Secretary states:—"The object of the above Society, which has been formed on the model of similar institutions already working with success in England and America, is to enable European ladies and gentlemen in India to prosecute studies for which they have any taste, and which cannot be carried on so well unaided, by placing them in communication with competent masters. It is believed that there are in India many persons who will welcome the help offered to them by this Society towards profitable reading, and as giving them pleasant occupation for some of the many vacant hours that hang heavily on their hands. The testimony of those who have already availed themselves of these classes is very unanimous and hearty as to the profit and pleasure derived."

THE Allahabad paper culls from the administrative report of the Commissioner of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1881-82, as "likely to gratify the curiosity of the reader who can never hear enough about Mr. Ilbert and the *damnosa hereditas* left by Sir Ashley Eden," the fact that of European British subjects only five were tried by a magistrate in Ajmere during the year under review, and, of these five, that but one was convicted, who was sentenced to pay down sixteen annas for the luxury of an assault.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT intended on Friday—(the day the House rose)—to move the adjournment of the House of Commons, in order to raise a discussion on the Ilbert Bill. This intention was, however, contingent on the possibility of his securing the assistance of thirty-nine members, which was regarded as extremely doubtful.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE was to have moved the rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill had it reached the House of Commons. It was intended to make a determined stand against the measure becoming law this session.

THE [illegible] of resignations from the Cobden Club [illegible] exceed six, the *Daily News* says, the principal [illegible]ges withdrawing being Mr. Goschen [illegible]Lord Ampthill. In the earlier resignations no reason was assigned for the step. One of the last contains a reference to the admission of M. Clémenceau as an indication of the approximation of the Club to Socialism. The President, Mr. Potter, has, in acknowledging the resignation, protested against this construction, and denied that the management of the club has "in any way supported Socialistic views anywhere, at home or abroad."

A MEETING was held in London on June 21, for the purpose of considering a proposal made by Miss Mary Elizabeth Christie that photographs of good pictures should be presented to elementary schools as a means of interesting children in art. Mr. Storr presided, and the Rev. Brook Lambert, Mr. George Howard, M.P., Mr. J. Cotter Morison, Professor Colvin, and the Rev. Canon Daniel took part in the proceedings. A resolution approving of the project was passed, and a Committee appointed to give effect to it. The undertaking is also supported by Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, Mr. W. B. Richmond, Mr. T. Hardy, and Mr. F. Harrison.

THE steamship Orient, which arrived in Plymouth Sound on June 20 from Australia, reported the circumstances attending the death of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, the late Governor of Queensland, who died on the passage home. His Excellency, who was seventy-four years of age, left Australia in his usual health, but between Aden and Suez the excessive heat of the Red Sea told greatly on him, and after several days of slight indisposition he was suddenly taken much worse, and died on the morning of the 3rd June. He was afterwards buried at sea. Sir Arthur Kennedy was travelling to Europe with his daughter, Miss Kennedy, who was joined at Plymouth by her brother-in-law, Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. The deceased entered the Army as an ensign so long ago as 1827, and retired in 1848 to fill the position of county inspector during the then famine in Ireland. He subsequently filled successively the positions of Governor of Sierra Leone, Western Australia, Vancouver's Island, the West African Settlements, Hongkong, and Queensland.

RUSSIA is suffering from a plague of locusts even more serious than that which at present afflicts and threatens the Deccan. A London paper says the inhabitants of various Russian provinces are aghast at the devastating ravages of the pest. "Intelligence received from Charkoff states that in that district the locusts are swarming over and utterly destroying the crops of a fertile tract of 50,000 acres. Also in the district of Novokopersch, in the government of Voroneschki, and in the neighbourhood of Taganrog, the same frightful destruction of the crops is proceeding. The most energetic measures to stamp out this plague are being taken, and with this object the district government of Novokopersch have voted 25,000 roubles, and the Governor in person has left for the scene of havoc. In Taganrog the grain and locusts have been burnt together in order to stamp out the pest. From Borissoglebsk the latest intelligence is still more lamentable. The locusts in this government are ravaging a tract of some 70,000 acres. Six thousand soldiers sent to the assistance of the inhabitants are powerless to check the appalling destruction committed by these ravaging and insatiable insect legions."

REGARDING the charges Lord Randolph Churchill brings against the Khedive, the *Globe* of June 22 writes:—Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill are agreed that the accusation brought by the latter against the Khedive of having ordered the massacre at Alexandria is "a tremendous charge." The public will concur in that view, and will look with interest for the result of the investigation which the Prime Minister has promised to make. Lord Randolph does not flinch from the responsibility which Mr. Gladstone has rightly cast upon him. He fully recognises that he has placed himself in a position which requires that he should either stand to his charge, and substantiate it by proof, or make the fullest retractation and apology in his power. He has elected for the former course, and undertakes to forward to the Prime Minister in a few days "a circumstantial indictment of the Khedive of Egypt on the charge of being the author of the massacres at Alexandria on June 11, 1882, based on evidence which has been offered." That evidence it will, of course, be Mr. Gladstone's duty to sift to the very uttermost. Till the proof is forthcoming the Khedive is entitled to the presumption of innocence with which English law protects accused persons, whatever their rank. Lord Randolph has, however, proved his good faith, and nothing now remains but that the grounds of his accusation should be tested. The Khedive has a right to require this, and, now that the matter has gone thus far, Lord Randolph's own interest in it is only second to that of His Highness himself.

A MARSEILLES correspondent informs a London paper that at the International Exhibition of Nice there is to be exhibited a balloon which its inventor, M. Toselli, calls "the observatory under the sea." It is made of steel and bronze, to enable it to resist the pressure which the water produces at a depth of 120 metres. The vessel, or machine, has a height of eight metres, and is divided into three compartments. The upper apartment is reserved for the commander, to enable him to direct and to watch the working of the observatory, and to give to the passengers the explanations necessary as to the depth of the descent, and what they will see in the depths of the sea. The second apartment, in the centre of the machine, is comfortably furnished for passengers, to the number of eight, who are placed so that they can see a long distance. They have under their feet a glass which enables them to examine at their ease the bottom of the sea, with its fishes, its plants, and its rocks. The obscurity being almost complete at 70 metres of depth, the observatory will be provided with a powerful electric sun. The passengers have at their disposal a telephone to allow them to converse with their friends who have stopped on the steamboat which transports the voyagers to such places as are known as the most curious in the neighbourhood. They have also handy a telegraph machine. Beneath the passengers an apartment is reserved for the machine, which is constructed on natural principles, that is to say, as the *vessie* of a fish, becoming heavier or lighter at command, so as to enable the machine to sink or rise at the wish of the operator.

THE Queen has granted a pension of £150 per annum to Lady Palliser, widow of Major Sir William Palliser, C.B., the inventor of the Palliser gun and of numerous improvements connected with projectiles. Sir William Palliser sat from 1880 to the time of his death as one of the members for Taunton.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BYTHELL, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted twelve months' furlough on medical certificate.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper:—A pension of £783 is allowed to military officers of the Indian Army after 32 years' service. An officer recently wrote to the Military Department to ask whether, on the completion of 32 years service, this pension would be paid to him. The reply received was that as he had taken five years' "leave" throughout his service he could not be granted that pension until he had completed 37 years' service, but that he could take one year's furlough to Europe (after 37 years), and could then obtain the prize of the service—"Colonel's allowances." I simply ask does Government really for one moment believe that any officer would be so foolish as to take £783 after 37 years' service, when he can obtain the "Colonel's allowance" after 38 years?

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 11.—The barometric changes are irregular and quite local. In several parts of Northern India and over Madras, the pressure has given way, while elsewhere it has risen. It is highest on the south-west coast and lowest at Peshawur. The winds are steady south-westerly over the Peninsula, southerly in Sind and Gujerat, north-easterly along the foot of the hills, and variable elsewhere. The rainfall continues heavy along the west coast; it is moderate over the central parts of the country, and slight and local over Northern India and Madras. Rain to-day:—Ratnagherry, 5 inches; Mangalore, 3 inches; Seoni, Satara, Goa, Mercara, and Moulmein, 2 inches; Agra, Jaypore, Rajkote, Bombay, Belgaum, and Cochin, 1 inch; Jubbulpore and Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously, Murree and Calicut each had 2 inches; Satara, 1 inch; Roorkee, Chakrata, Nowgong, and Prome, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd..	27 30	36 05	33 42	37 13
11 Wednesday	3 46	....	....	....
12 Thursday	....	2 46	2 02	2 83
Total....	31 26	38 51	35 44	39 96
Corresponding date last year.....	42 99	51 96	50 47	53 69

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(12TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermn. in Reading at 10 a.m. shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·615	87·0	W S W	14	0·00
Surat	·671	81·9	S W	17	0·00
Bombay	·735	82·7	W	12	3·46
Rutnagherry	·784	81·2	W	14	3·06
Karwar	·817	77·1	W	Strong	3·41
Mangalore ...	·830	76·5	Calm	...	4·29
Calicut	·895	74·6	N W	9	1·38
Cochin	·887	76·1	N	..	2·60
Masulipatam	·636	81·8	N W	20	0·00
Madras.....	·715	85·3	W S W	20	0·19
Negapatam...	·722	85·4	S W	10	0·02

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your issue of the 20th ultimo, in which you publish a letter from "Warbler," suggesting that the Town Hall Organ Committee should enliven the dullness of the monsoon by giving such concerts, the committee will be very glad if "Warbler" will kindly give them any information which will assist them in getting up such concerts. The organ is entirely dependent upon the proceeds of concerts for its maintenance, and any offers of help will be gladly received by the committee.—Yours, &c.,

R. N. MANT,
Hony. Secretary, Town Hall Organ Fund.

Bombay Club, July 12.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

ECLECTICISM: AND ITS CONNECTION WITH LORD RIPON'S GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

I HAVE received, presumably for review, a volume entitled "Eclecticism: an Historical Dissertation." This title is entirely misleading and should be altered to that of "A Tirade against Things in General and Nothing in Particular," a title much more appropriate to the contents of the book, for a more rambling, irresponsible, and incoherently written "historical dissertation" it seldom falls to one's lot to peruse. "Eclecticism" can hardly be the production of a sane mind; but the manner in which Scripture is quoted is peculiar at the present day. The internal evidence goes to show that the compiler is a man who believes himself to have been grievously injured by the Lord Bishop of Lahore, and that he started his book with the sole idea of abusing and ridiculing that estimable prelate. The title, of itself, indeed proves this, for while it has no possible meaning as applied to the farrago of quotation and rubbish that form the greater portion of the work, it is used by the writer in the text only in connection with the Bishop of Lahore and his educational and other views (see pages 48 and 101). It is singular, therefore, that the author should have waited till the Bishop was out of the country on leave before publishing his precious compendium of absurdity. There is, however, some method in madness of this kind, and a very cursory perusal of the book in question will convince any one that it is not wanting in either method or malignity. Further, it is clear that the writer, having a supposed grievance against the Bishop of lahore, carried his complaints, in vain, to both the local and Supreme Governments, ventilating his case in some 1,500 sheets of foolscap (page 3). Accordingly, having started his compilation for the purpose of abusing the Bishop, he has a fling at every one who had, at any time, officially to deal with his case. Thus, after the Bishop, we [illegible] the Punjab Secretary, the late and present Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, the member in charge of the Home Department, and the Viceroy himself, each in an ascending series, bespattered with calumnies, ridicule, and abuse. Lest it should be thought that the author of "Eclecticism" is being too severely criticised, I will give a few quotations from his volume; these are by no means the worst in the book, but merely a few choice flowers culled from a garden full of them. Here, by the way in which Sir Robert Egerton and Mr. Mackworth Young are spoken of:—"Sir Robert Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Councillor of the Empress, a Punjab patriarch with an exorbitant list of relatives and conections, whose *claims* even led him to meddle so openly and officiously in the military arrangements of the Afghan war that he thereby marred the fortunes of a distinguished regiment of the Punjab Frontier Force. Such facts are known only to the initiated like ourselves, who are vulgar enough to blab them to the public. Mr. W. Mackworth Young, M. A., Fellow of the Punjab University, a gentleman eminent for his Bible readings, and the unction of his extempore prayers, was, at the same time, Secretary to the Punjab Government, and Sir Robert Egerton's two sons were the Lieutenant-Governor's A.D. C.'s—a happy family party wielding the powers and patronage of the greatest satrapy of the British Crown! Some people account for the dilatory manner in which public business is transacted in the Punjab Secretariat by supposing that Mr. Mackworth Young is wholly occupied with James' *Anxious Enquirer*. Mr. Young is endowed with great musical powers, and sings most sweetly in the cloisters of Government House:—

'Tis built of Gospel timber,
Hallelujah!'

When the Secretary was about to ally himself by matrimonial bonds to the reigning family of the Punjab, a friend of ours, conversant in Punjab traditions, said flatly to us: 'By Jove, Sir, it ought not to be allowed.' Sir Robert Eyles Egerton and Mr. Mackworth Young are *dear Christian friends* of the Lord Bishop of Lahore,' and the Lieutenant-Governor invested his Lordship with plenary resentment and despotism over Chaplains of the Lahore diocese who asserted a soul in themselves during that pious reign."

Discoursing pleasantly and mildly on what is evidently his own case, the writer says:—"We could reveal an instance in which an aggrieved officer in the course of three years sent up letters and memorials, covering, in the aggregate, about 1,500 sheets of foolscap, in the futile attempt to overcome the obstacles to the preliminary investigation of his complaint, which at first were met by the usual trick of pettifogging evasions, next by rebuffs, and lastly, by the most coarse and heartless irony, conveyed by that expert Government Secretary, Mr. A. Mackenzie."

I do not think that any further extracts are necessary to show the malicious spirit by which the author of "Eclecticism" is actuated against all with whom he has been officially brought into contact. The Ecclesiastical service in the Punjab, if the writer (as I have ground for thinking) once belonged to it, may be congratulated on being rid of a man who entertains the sentiments with regard to Christian missions and missionaries, and with regard to his Bishop, that are displayed in his atrocious volume. Anything more flagitious than the attempt to make natives believe that the Government has designs on their religion never emanated from the worst of renegades. Such writing can only be excused or accounted for by the hypothesis of the author's entire lapse from all sense of decency, candour, or responsibility.

The "proprietor" of "Eclecticism" is described on the cover of the book as "H. F. Corbyn, Abbottabad." The author is not disclosed, but I trust that only one man in India owns both the coppyright and the sentiments. Now, it is notorious in the Punjab that a Government chaplain of the same name and initials as those of the "proprietor," and hailing from the same station, Abbottabad, lately retired from the service under circumstances bearing a suspicious resemblance to those of the aggrieved individual whose woes crop up so repeatedly in the pages of "Eclecticism," and I am able to give a brief sketch of the facts of this gentleman's case which may be relied on as generally correct.

The Rev. H. F. Corbyn first came under the notice of Government in connection with a soldier's marriage case at Jullunder, and his intemperate comments upon certain action taken in regard to it by the military authorities. Censured by Government for the tone of his letters, he refused to comply with the exhortations of his Bishop, and to make amends for his unseemly conduct. Medical evidence was, however, laid before the Government, showing that he was suffering from morbid brain irritation and a complication of other diseases, and the matter was compassionately dropped. After this Mr. Corbyn entered upon a long and bickering correspondence with the Bishop regarding the grant to him of leave, drawing of travelling allowances, and other such matters—following this up by laying rambling and incoherent charges of obstructiveness against the Bishop, before the Government. Mr. Corbyn seems to have been treated with much consideration by his lordship, though perhaps it would have been well had the state of matters been earlier reported to the civil authorities. At length, however, the local Government received, and submitted to the Government of India, a monster memorial compiled by Mr. Corbyn, on the same scale and in the same style as "H. F. Corbyn's Eclecticism," and fortified in the same way by endless quotations from all sources, sacred and profane. In submitting this I believe that Sir C. Aitchison professed his inability to discover the precise points of Mr. Corbyn's grievances, if such really existed, and added that there was some excuse for the Bishop's keeping back, at first, Mr. Corbyn's letters, looking to the intolerable style and tone in which the gentleman in question indulged. The Government of India also failed to discover any substantial grievances in the mass of verbiage submitted to it; but, in view of the revelations thus made of Mr. Corbyn's state of mind, directed that he should not be allowed to resume duty on expiry of the leave which had meantime been granted to him, unless the Medical Board certified that he was fit to return to duty—a very necessary precaution, one would say, under the circumstances. Upon this Mr. Corbyn resigned the service. The facts of his case were eventually reported to the Secretary of State for India, who held that the matter might lapse with his retirement.

Whether these facts afford any clue to the motive of "Eclecticism," I leave your readers to judge. It is difficult to believe that any man belonging to the Christian Ministry would, in his normal senses, publish such a work. But if the "proprietor," the writer, and the ex-chaplain are, as facts seem to show, one and the same individual, the only conclusion I can come to is that that individual is deserving of our pity, and requires the early and kind attention of his friends.

"Eclecticism," as a book, is unworthy of much, if any, attention, but unfortunately in the present state of the public mind it is quite possible that a scurrilous compilation of this kind will be eagerly read by men whose better feelings would, in ordinary times, lead them to treat it with the contempt it merits. None of the gentlemen assailed in it are, however, likely to care much for such attacks as those contained in the volume, which are *prima facie* dictated by personal spite coupled with mental irresponsibility. I have only dwelt on the subject at such length to show how cautiously such works should be received by the general public, which in the present state of feeling is liable to be led by the nose by any lunatic who fancies himself in print.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE JURISDICTION BILL.

We quote as follows from an apparently authoritative article in the *Statesman* of July 9 on this subject:—We are now able to confirm the statement communicated to us a few days ago by our Simla correspondent, that the English Cabinet is opposed to the withdrawal of the Jurisdiction Bill, being of opinion that to withdraw it would be the most fatal of mistakes. We are at the same time enabled to state that no suggestion of withdrawal has emanated from the India Office. Of the views of individual members of the Secretary of State's Council we are, of course, unable to speak; but we have ground for saying that, however some of them may dislike the Bill, they are alive to the overwhelming objections to abandoning it in the face of such an agitation as has been directed against it. Still more satisfactory is it to be able to assure our readers, as we can now do with some confidence, that the Government of India will not abandon the Bill. As the time for receiving representations on the subject does not expire till the middle of the present month, it is probable, indeed almost certain, that no formal decision has been arrived at by the Governor-General in Council as to the course to be pursued. But the supporters and the opponents of the Bill may accept the assurance that among the proposals under consideration, the one that cannot and will not be entertained is the proposal to withdraw the Bill. . . The Government must therefore persevere with its proposal. It cannot, if it would, surrender the principle. If the principle is bad, as our opponents now contend, they must get Parliament to revoke it. The Government of India cannot do it. If the Defence Association can get Parliament to pass a Bill to amend the Charter Act according to its views, and Her Majesty to issue a new edition of her Proclamation amended according to the same creed, then it will be able to work its will with the Government of India, but, in this matter, not till then. . . The question, then, for the Government, and for all who desire public tranquility and prosperity, to consider is this: The simple race disqualification being removed, what proofs of fitness can we reasonably demand from native magistrates in order that they may be empowered to try European British subjects? This is the question which those who have real public spirit, and are not actuated by unworthy motives, will now set themselves to discuss. The cry of "no compromise," whether it is heard on the one side or the other, is merely a symptom of loss of mental balance. We regret that we occasionally hear it from both sides. Even the *Indian Mirror*, which has written on the subject with conspicuous ability, has begun to echo back the cry. The argument against compromise, as urged by the supporters of the Bill, might, however, be admitted to have far stronger reason in it than the cry from the other side. It is to the effect that as no compromise will pacify the opposition, and as the country has paid full value—in the shape of suffering the evils of agitation—for the whole Bill, it would be a useless sacrifice to make any concessions. But even if we grant that no concessions will satisfy the opposition, that is no reason why the Government should not make such concessions as it thinks just and reasonable. And though it may be true that no concession will appease the noisiest agitators, it does not follow that concession will have no effect on a large number of the more moderate opponents of the Bill. Then it must be remembered that the Bill as it stands is far from being a perfect measure. It was the best measure doubtless, which the Government could devise at the time; but its imperfections have since been laid bare, and we should think the staunchest supporter of the principle of the measure would hardly now care to accept it just as it was introduced into the Council. There is no doubt that its provisions must and will be considerably modified. But while the modifications will be calculated to remove objections to the Bill, which are not objections to its principle, we think we may predict that they will be such as to carry out the principle more completely than the Bill, as it stands, would do. There can, indeed, be no compromise of the principle of the Bill, but there must be modification of its provisions.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.
Polo, Esplanade, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, evening.
Bellringers, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from Calcutta; Canton (s), Marseilles; Graham (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ta Lee, for Mauritius; Leverrier (s), Port Said.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Overture	The Barber ..... Rossini.
Valse	Brise des Nuits ..... Lamothe.
Medley	Scotch ..... Cavallini.
Song	The Message ..... Blumenthal.
Valse	Très Jolie ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Raisby, Canton, and Clan Graham entered, and the s.s. Linhope and Leverrier left, the dock yesterday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in June was 5,148, the daily average being 171.

INJURED AT SEA.—A seaman of the British ship Compta, named M. Morahan, was on Wednesday last removed to the European General Hospital suffering from a fracture of the leg, which he sustained at sea on the 10th ultimo.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 7th July shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 36,375 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of Essoobah, aged eighty-six years. Deceased died from the effects of injuries he sustained on Sunday last by an accidental fall down a staircase. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BUOY ADRIFT AT CALICUT.—The following notice received by the Director of the Indian Marine from the Port Officer, Madras, is published:—"It is hereby notified that the red buoy marking the Coate Reef, Calicut, has broken adrift. It will be replaced in position on the first favourable opportunity offering."

STATEMENT OF SILVER B

lesire of arriving at the real truth, and by the use of all the resources which Her Majesty's Government have at their command for that purpose.

I am more convinced of the accuracy of this view of your letter by referring to the remarks which you are reported to have made in the House of Commons on June 9 and on June 12 of this year.

I find that on May 11, I am thus reported in the *Times'* newspaper: "It was stated, and the statement could be substantiated, that Omar Lutfi, present Minister of War, who was Governor at Alexandria at the time of the massacres of June 11, was the agent of the Khedive in getting up that massacre. It was a palace intrigue on the part of the Khedive and Omar Lutfi for the purpose of injuring Arabi Pasha. Arabi Pasha had said that he would preserve order; but to bring him into collision with Foreign Powers and to show that he was unable to preserve order, Omar Lutfi was employed as agent of the Khedive to concoct these massacres."

I find, further, that on June 9, I am thus reported in the *Times* newspaper: "He was not going to prejudice the case of the National party in the case of Arabi Pasha or the case of the unfortunate Suleiman Sami, who was under sentence of death, by putting what documents he possessed before the House at the present time. The charge to be made, and which he believed he could substantiate, was that the author of the massacres at Alexandria was the Khedive, the puppet and ally of the Government. . . . There were other facts all tending in the same direction, and constituting a long chain of circumstantial evidence, connecting the Khedive as it appeared to him, directly with the massacre of British subjects at Alexandria."

I find that you are reported in the *Times* newspaper to have replied as follows on June 9:—"This, sir, is a tremendous charge which has been made by the noble lord. It is not for me to say that the charge is untrue, while I say distinctly it is in contradiction with all the knowledge we possess, and with the firm conviction we maintain. Less than that I cannot say, in justice and in decency, with respect to the present ruler of Egypt. But this it is my duty to say. On the other hand, the noble lord has undertaken the great responsibility of bringing these accusations not to the Government, whose duty it would have been at once to have made them the subject of the best inquiry they could. . . . The noble lord has given us citations of what purported to be telegrams, into the truth or falsehood of which we can inquire. They have been stated here by a member of this House, and that makes it our duty to inquire into them. . . . The noble lord will be prepared, I assume, not to leave the matter dependent on newspaper reports, but will give us definite matters of fact, and we shall then investigate them. . . . It is the duty of the Government to investigate any definite matter of charge which the noble lord may think proper to leave in our hands. If he thinks fit to do that we shall make the best examination in our power; and if he is not satisfied with that examination it will be within his right and duty to arraign our conduct." And on June 12 you are reported by the *Times* newspaper to have further said: "The noble lord has correctly stated that I said that it would be the duty of the Government to investigate any definite matter of charge which might be left in their hands, and that we should make the best examination of such a charge in our power. . . . The matter is a very serious one, and a member making a charge of this kind incurs an immense responsibility."

The above extracts I may conveniently summarise in the following propositions: 1. That I had made a tremendous charge. 2. That you declined to say that it was untrue. 3. That in your opinion I was to blame for not having earlier brought the matter to the notice of Her Majesty's Government (an error which I am now endeavouring to repair). 4. That the charge having been made by a member of the House of Commons it became the duty of the Government to inquire into it. 5. That on my placing in your hands definite matters of fact it was the duty of the Government to make "the best examination in their power." (That is, of course, a strictly judicial examination, for obviously an examination which was not judicial would not be "the best examination." 6. That the member making such a charge incurred an immense responsibility.

Moreover, I feel the utmost confidence that, having under your protection, as leader of the House of Commons, the dignity and honour of that assembly, you would not suffer that a member of Parliament should be open to the imputation of having incurred an immense responsibility by making tremendous charges without his being given every facility for justifying his action.

Under these circumstances I have the honour to inform you that I will, within the course of a few days, and with as little delay as possible, forward to you a circumstantial indictment of the Khedive of Egypt on the charge of being the author of the massacres at Alexandria, on June 11, 1882, based on evidence which has been offered and I will be prepared to co-operate to the utmost extent of my resources in bringing before you such witnesses as may be thought necessary to establish the truth of the said indictment.—I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P., &c.

P.S.—In the event of not hearing further from you prior to your receipt of the document which I purpose sending to you, I shall conclude that you have no objection to my communicating this correspondence to the public through the medium of the press.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

REFORM OF THE INDIAN MARINE.

THE Earl of Kimberley, in moving the second reading of this Bill on the 18th ult., said the Bombay Marine were converted into an Indian Navy in 1829. In 1862 that navy was abolished, and the Act which had been passed for the discipline and regulation of the force was abolished. There had long existed a Bengal Marine, which served in certain of our wars in the neighbourhood of India, but there was no special law under which that marine was regulated. Since the abolition of the Indian Navy, the Indian Marine force had continued to exist, but the ships (of which it was composed did not come either under the Merchant Shipping Act or under the Mutiny Act. The Bill gave the Governor-General for the first time power to legislate with respect to vessels between the limits of the Straits of Magellan on the one side and the Cape of Good Hope on the other. The limits might appear to be rather wide, but it was thought advisable to err on that side rather than on the other in a question of jurisdiction over the sea. If vessels were used for purposes of war, of course they would come within the direct jurisdiction of the Queen, and not under that Act. The Bill was not one for extending the marine force, or creating a new Indian marine. It was simply a disciplinary measure. The noble earl concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley was understood to say that the ground of his objection to the Bill was the excessive limits of the proposed jurisdiction. He begged to withdraw his motion for the rejection of the Bill.

In answer to Viscount Sidmouth,

The Earl of Northbrook said that no arrangement was made in the Bill as to the *status* of the officers of the ships which came under the Bill in case war should arise.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Bill passed through Committee on the 10th ultimo, and was read a third time on the 21st ultimo.

INDIA AND QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

Mr. Pugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been directed to the action of the International Sanitary Council in Egypt, and, in particular, to the recent re-imposition of quarantine, owing to an alleged outbreak of cholera in India; and whether Her Majesty's Government had taken, or would take, any steps to prevent the constantly recurring inconvenience and loss caused to Her Majesty's subjects by such action.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—Yes, Sir; the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been directed to the action of the International Sanitary Board and to the recent re-imposition of quarantine owing to an alleged outbreak of cholera in India. Her Majesty's Government fully recognize the inconvenience and loss occasioned thereby, and they are taking steps which it is hoped may suffice to remedy these evils.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

On the 21st ult., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether Her Majesty's Government had received any confirmation of the recent news from India that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been compelled to patch up a hasty peace with the Shinwarri tribes and to hurry westwards for the defence of Herat; that the Shah of Persia, accompanied by Ayoub Khan, was approaching Meshed, the capital of Khorassan, and midway between the Russian troops at Askabad and Herat; and that the Shah had then promised Herat by Russia in return for the cession of the border fortress of Kheiat-i-Naderi.

Mr. Cross.—Her Majesty's Government have received no confirmation of the report referred to in the first part of the hon. member's question. The Shah was expected to leave Teheran for Meshed to worship at the sacred shrine there, but, according to the information we have, Ayoub Khan will not accompany him. I must remind the hon. gentleman that Herat, as he well knows, does not belong to either Russia or Persia.

CEYLON NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether native magistrates in Ceylon were subject to any disqualification in the case of the trial of European offenders, and whether any complaint had been made against the exercise of full magisterial powers by natives in Ceylon.

Mr. Ashley asked to be allowed to answer this question, as it concerned the Colonial Office. He said the answer to both the questions is in the negative. I may add that in Ceylon there is a native Judge of the Supreme Court, and native magistrates who judge all cases of Europeans as well as natives, the criminal law recognizing no distinction in race.

NATIVES IN FRENCH INDIA.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether natives of the Indian possessions of France were under any disqualifications in consequence of race as compared with other French citizens.

Mr. Cross.—For a reply to this question, I can only refer the hon. member for Dungarvan to the French Colonial Minister.

INDIAN COOLIES.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Home Government had approved the imposition of a licence upon Indian workers for hire, and labourers by the job, such as porters, charwomen, &c., as a condition of their being allowed to earn their living.

Mr. Cross.—The question of the hon. member may perhaps refer to an Act recently passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the registration and control of porters and "dandywallahs" in the Darjeeling and Kusseong municipalities. The object of the Bill is to regulate the conditions under which porters and carriers may work for hire in these towns, in which ordinary carts and carriages are not available. The Governor-General has given his assent to the Act which has just reached the India Office.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he would ask whether the attention of the Government had been called to the provisions of this Bill which permitted the Indian Government to decline to allow coolies to earn their own livelihood by their own labour.

MR. GODLEY.

Lord G. Hamilton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when Mr. Godley, the future permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, entered the Civil Service, and what appointments he had since held; and whether he would state the names of those who, since the creation of that office in 1858, had been appointed to it, and the length of service and the position occupied by them at the date of their appointment.

Colonel Nolan also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his official position was next to that of the Secretary of State for India, and whether it was superior to that of all other Indian Secretaries; and whether his present office had at any time been occupied by a gentleman who at the date of his appointment had not attained the age now reached by Mr. Godley.

Mr. Cross.—In reply to the noble lord, I have to say that Mr. Godley was private secretary to the First Lord of the Treasury from 1872 to 1874, and again from 1880 till July, 1882, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue. On the creation of the India Office in 1858, Sir George Clerk, one of the secretaries to the Board of Control, who had entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1817, was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State. He resigned in 1860, and was succeeded by Mr. Merivale, who, without any previous experience in the Civil Service, had been appointed in 1847 permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Upon his death in 1874 he was succeeded by Sir Louis Malet, who entered the Audit Office in 1839, was transferred to the Board of Trade in 1847, where he continued to serve till 1872, when he was appointed a member of the Council of India. My hon. and gallant friend asks me two very delicate questions. He asks me about my own official position and the relative ages of other gentlemen. For myself I can only say that though my official position is, in connection with that of the permanent Under-Secretary, next to the Secretary of State, it is by no means superior to that of all other Indian secretaries. My colleague, the permanent Under-Secretary, is absolved from the duty of answering questions in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) I hope my hon. and gallant friend will not think me discourteous if I decline to enter into the delicate question of the ages of my predecessors in title and occupation. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.)

THE INDIAN MARINE SURVEY.

Lord G. Hamilton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Indian Government to continue the marine survey or charting of their coasts on a scientific basis, as afforded by the *data* of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; and whether a report, dated May 18, 1882, made by a post captain in the Royal Navy, at that time the Director of Indian Marine, relative to the position, pay, and employment of specially trained Royal Naval officers for this work, since approved by the Admiralty, was to be adopted.

Mr. Cross.—In reply to the second part of the question of the noble lord, I have to state that the proposals contained in the report of the then Director of Indian Marine, dated May 18, 1882, have been generally accepted by the Government of India, and, having been concurred in by the Lords of the Admiralty, have been approved by the Secretary of State in Council, except as regards two minor points—the precise disciplinary regulations under which the Investigator sails and the relation of the naval officers to Indian Government officials, on which, at the desire of the Admiralty, the Government of India have been asked for more definite information. As regards the first part of the question, the recommendations of the Director, which have been approved, were that systematic surveys of the coasts of India should be carried on by the Marine Survey of India, and that they should make use, when available, of the points already fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey; but that the preparation of the charts from the surveys of the department, should, for the future, be undertaken in the hydrographer's department at the Admiralty, the preparation of charts at Calcutta being discontinued.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TANJORE.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the mother of the late Maharajah of Tanjore enjoyed during her life an hereditary pension of 16,800 rupees per annum, and that, upon the death of that lady, Mr. Kavanagh, as counsel for her surviving relative, memorialized the Government of India for the continuance of the said hereditary pension to the said relative, and that the Government rejected this petition without assigning any reason.

Mr. Cross.—The facts of the case to which it is believed the question of the hon. member refers are as follows:—The mother of the late Maharajah of Tanjore enjoyed a pension of 1,400 rupees a month. No portion of this pension was heritable as a matter of course, but one-half of it might, in certain circumstances and at the discretion of Government, be continued after the death of the original grantee to her surviving relatives. The lady died in 1855, and no question was raised as to the continuance of any part of the pension to anybody until 1877, when her sole surviving daughter, herself in receipt of a pension of 281 rupees a month, preferred a claim to a moiety of it. This claim was, in the first instance, under a misapprehension of the rules applicable to the case, admitted by the Government of Madras, but it was disallowed by the Government of India, who eventually sanctioned the grant of a lump sum of 30,000 rupees, and an increase of 350 rupees a month to the pension previously enjoyed by this lady. A memorial from her against this decision was, in 1881, sent home by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council, by whom it was rejected after full consideration. The case having thus been finally disposed of, the Government of India would, no doubt, decline to consider any further memorials in regard to it, but I am not aware whether, in fact, their action has been as stated in the hon. member's question.

INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

In the House of Commons on the 18th ultimo, Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said:—I can only inform the hon. member for Eye that the Government of India are aware of our anxiety to have the answers to the last circular on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act sent home as soon as possible, and it is quite unnecessary to telegraph for these reports to be sent piecemeal.

MR. BANNERJEA.

Mr. O'Kelly asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many natives of India were on the Commission which found Mr. Bannerjea guilty of abuse of his judicial functions; and whether the people of India had not, since his dismissal from the public service, conferred on Mr. Bannerjea important proofs of confidence and respect.

Mr. Cross.—There were no natives of India on the Commission which inquired into the charges against Mr. Bannerjea. In 1876 he was elected a municipal commissioner for the town of Calcutta; he has been a commissioner ever since.

Mr. O'Donnell asked who were the members of the Commission.

Mr. Cross.—The members were Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Bengal Civil Service; Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Bengal Civil Service; and Colonel Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the precise charge against Mr. Bannerjea.

Mr. Cross said that the precise charge was long and complicated, and was difficult to state.

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether a portion of the charge was not that a native who was concerned in a case was represented as having absconded, and whether it was not usual in India, as in this country, in such a case, to pass it over, and let the consequences fall in defaulting party and whether that was the only charge against Mr. Bannerjea.

Mr. Cross said he had already told the hon. gentleman that the documents showed the charges in full. If the hon. member wanted to know any more perhaps he would give further notice.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that he should ask further explicit questions on this point, and that he should not be satisfied with general replies.

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be elected under section 6 (c) and sec- respectively, and his decision shall be ...sive.

When an election has to be made under section (c) or section 7 (c), the Collector shall, not less than ten days before the date fixed for the election, cause a list of the persons qualified to be elected to be left at the usual residence of each of the persons entitled to vote at such election, together with a notice inviting the last-named persons, before the day fixed for the election, to make each a written return to him of the name of any one of the persons mentioned in the said list for whom they wish to vote.

On the day fixed for the election, or as soon as may be thereafter, the Collector shall inspect all returns duly made as aforesaid and shall record in writing under his signature the result of the election.

Unless disqualified on either of the grounds set forth in the next following section, the following persons shall be entitled to have their names entered in the List No. II. to be prepared as hereinafter provided, qualifying them to vote at elections of members of taluka local boards under clause (b) of section 6, namely: (a) in Sind, (1) the same persons who are eligible to be elected members under the said clause (b); (b) elsewhere, (2) every person who is qualified under the provisions of section 16 to be elected under the said clause (b) a member of a taluka local board: provided that, if his qualification is under clause (3) or clause (4) of that section, the holding or immoveable property in respect of which he is so qualified is without the limits of a municipal district containing more than five thousand inhabitants; (3) all other persons, if any, to whom the Governor in Council shall by notification in the official gazette, from time to time deem fit so extend the franchise. Provided always that no alteration in, or addition to, the qualifications entitling persons as aforesaid, made at any time after the first elections have been held in any district under section 6 (b), shall take effect in such district within six months from the date on which such alteration or addition is made.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the said List No. II. who (a) is less than twenty-one years of age, or (b) has been sentenced to imprisonment by any criminal court and such sentence has not been subsequently reversed or quashed.

The Collector shall, as soon as may be after the coming into force of this Act, prepare (a) a list (which shall be called "List No. I."), for each taluka, of the persons qualified to be members of the local board of that taluka; and (b) a list (which shall be called "List No. II.") for each of the groups of villages into which for the purposes of clause (b) of section 6 the talukas of the district have been divided, of the persons residing within the group qualified to vote at elections of members of taluka boards under the said clause. The said lists shall be prepared in the first instance from such information as shall be available in the records of the Collector and of the officers subordinate to him.

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If at any election of a member of a local board under this Act there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more persons who are willing to take office, the selection of one of such persons shall be made by the Collector by lot in such manner as he shall deem fit. If the person in whose favour the highest number of votes is recorded at any such election declines to take office, the person, if any, in whose favour the next highest number of votes has been recorded and willing to take office shall be deemed to be the member elected.

If at any election no votes are recorded or if for any reason the election does not result in the return of any qualified person willing to take office, the Collector, in the case of a taluka local board, and the Commissioner, in the case of a district local board, shall, with the approval of Government, appoint a person, and the person so appointed shall be deemed to be a member of the local board as if he had been duly elected.

If the validity of any election of a member of a local board, or the legality of any order or proceeding of the Collector under the last preceding section, is brought in question by any person qualified either to be elected or to vote at the election to which such question refers, such person may, at any time within ten days after the date of the election, proceeding or order, apply to the District Judge of the district within which the election has been or should have been held. The District Judge may, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, pass an order for confirming or amending the declared result of the election, or the order of the Collector, by or for setting the election aside. For the purposes of the said inquiry the District Judge may exercise any of the powers of a civil court, and his decision shall be conclusive. If he sets aside any election a date shall forthwith be fixed and the necessary steps taken for holding a fresh one.

The names of all members finally elected to any local board, as well as the names of the nominated members, if any, appointed thereto shall be published, as soon as conveniently may be, in the official gazette.

Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

Every local board shall be presided over by a president who shall be one of the members of the local board and shall be appointed by the Government or, if the Governor in Council so directs, elected by the local board. If the president so appointed or elected is a salaried servant of Government the board shall elect one of its members to be vice-presidents; unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, no appointment of a vice-president shall be valid until it is approved by the Government, or by such other authority as the Government prescribe in this behalf. Every president's and vice-president's term of office shall cease on the expiry of his term of office as a member of the local board over which he presides: provided that he shall be removable from office, as such president or vice-president, by the Government for misconduct, or neglect of, or incapacity to perform, his duty. In the event of the death, resignation, or removal from office of a president or vice-president, or of his becoming incapable of acting, or disqualified to be a member of the local board, previous to the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled up, as soon as it conveniently may be, by the appointment or election, as the case may be, of some other member of the board thereto.

The president of a local board shall (a) preside at the meetings of the board; (b) watch over the financial and executive administration of the board and submit to the board all questions connected therewith which shall appear to him to require its orders; (c) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the board in matters of executive administration, and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the board; and, subject to the regulations at the time being in force framed by the board under section 37, dispose of all questions relating to the service of the said officers and servants, and their pay, privileges, and allowances; (d) furnish to the Collector and to such other officer as Collector shall from time to time nominate in this behalf, a copy of every resolution passed at any meeting of the board and any extract from the minutes of the board's proceedings, or other document or thing which the Collector may from time to time call for under section 59.

When the president of a board is a salaried servant of Government and has been appointed to be president by the Government, he shall not vote upon any question which comes before such board for decision unless there is an equality of votes of the other members of the board present for and against the proposition under consideration, in which case he shall have a casting vote.

Vice-presidents of local boards shall (a) in the absence of the president preside at the meetings of the board; and (b) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the president as the president from time to time delegates to him.

Duties of Local Boards.

It shall be the duty of local boards, within the areas respectively subject to their authority, to provide, so far as the local fund at their disposal will allow, for the following matters; namely, (a) the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication; (b) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, dharmshalas and other public buildings, and the visiting, management, and maintenance of those institutions; (c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks, and waterworks, the supply of water from them and from other sources, and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes; (d) the provision of suitable accommodation for public schools and the visiting and maintenance thereof and the development and extension of education generally; (e) the establishment and maintenance of model farms, the acclimatization of exotics, the importation and distribution of superior kinds of seed, the improvement of the breed of cattle and horses and the introduction and preservation of fish; (f) the planting and preservation of trees on public highways; (g) the establishment and maintenance of relief and relief works in time of famine or scarcity; (h) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health comfort or convenience of the public; (i) the maintenance of buildings or of other property, vested in them under this Act.

Conduct of Business.

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The Executive Engineer and the Educational Inspector of a district, if not members of a district local board, shall have, each of them, the right of being present at any meeting of the said board and, with the consent of the board, may take part at such meeting in the discussion or consideration of question relating to his department, on which he considers his opinion or the information which he can supply will be useful to such board: provided that the said officers shall not, unless they are members of the board, be entitled to vote upon any such question. Any officer of the Public Works Department employed in a taluka not lower in rank than a first grade overseer, or the Deputy Educational Inspector of the taluka may, under the like circumstances and subject to the same proviso, take part in the discussion or consideration of any question relating to his department at any meeting of the taluka local board. If it shall appear to a district local board or to a taluka local board that the presence of any of the above officers respectively is desirable for the purpose aforesaid at any future meeting of such board, it shall be competent to such board by letter addressed to such officer not less than seven days previous to the intended meeting to require his presence thereat; and the said officer unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, shall be bound to attend such meeting.

Whenever it appears to the president of a local board unnecessary to convene a meeting, he may instead of so doing circulate a written proposition of his own, or of any other member, or of any executive officer of the board (with the remarks thereon, if he thinks fit, of any officer of the Public Work Department or Educational Department, not a member of the board, who would be entitled to be present at such meeting) for the observations and votes of the members. The decision on any proposition so circulated shall be in accordance with the majority of votes of the members who vote upon it, unless one-half of the members require a special meeting to be convened.

The president of a local board may, on behalf of the board, enter into any contract or agreement in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being in force, would bind him if such contract or agreement were on his own behalf: provided that the amount or value of such contract or agreement shall not exceed five hundred rupees in the case of a district local board, or two hundred rupees in the case of a taluka local board. Every other contract or agreement on behalf of a local board shall be in writing and shall be signed by the president and by two other members of the board and shall be sealed with the common seal of the board. No contract or agreement not executed as in this section provided shall be binding on a local board.

Personal liability of Members.

Except as is hereinafter otherwise provided no member of a local board shall be personally liable in respect of any contract or agreement made or for any expense incurred by, or on behalf of such board; the local fund at the disposal of each local board shall be liable for and be charged with all costs in respect of any such contract or agreement and all such expenses: provided that every member of a local board shall be personally liable for the misapplication of any fund to which he shall have been a party, or which shall have happened through or been facilitated by gross neglect of his duty as a member, and may be sued for recovery of the moneys so misapplied as if for moneys due to the Government.

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IV.—Of the Property and Liabilities of Local Boards.

All such immoveable and other property as is held by or in trust for any committee for the purposes of the Bombay Local Funds' Act, 1869, or the Sind Local Funds' Act, 1865, shall upon and after the date notified by the Governor in Council under section 13 for each district, vest in the district local board or the taluka local board established therein under having authority over the same local area to which such committee's functions extended, but subject to all charges and liabilities affecting the same. It shall be competent to the Governor in Council from time to time to direct whether any such property as aforesaid shall vest in the district local board or the taluka local board having authority as aforesaid and any such direction of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive.

The Governor in Council may from time to time direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, which is vested in Government and which is situate within the local area under the authority of any local board, shall vest in such board; and thereupon that property shall vest in that local board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all charges and liabilities affecting the same.

It shall be competent to the Governor in Council from time to time to direct whether the liability for any such debt or other obligation, or any such contract, matter or thing as is described in the proviso to section 3, shall fall upon the district local board or the taluka local board having authority in the local area in which such debt or other obligation was incurred, or such contract entered into, or such matter or thing engaged to be done, and any such direction of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive.

V.—Of Revenue and Expenditure.

Local Funds.

There shall be formed in each district a fund which shall be called "The Local Fund" and which shall be kept in the Government treasury. To it shall be credited: (a) in Sind, the net proceeds (after deducting the expenses of assessment and collection) of the cess on land and of the shop-tax levied under the Sind Local Funds' Act 1865, (b) elsewhere, the net proceeds (after deducting the expenses of assessment and collection) of the cess levied under the Bombay Local Funds' Act, 1869, in the district; and wherever this Act is in force: (c) the net proceeds (after deducting the expenses, if any of collection and of the maintenance of the ferries) of all public ferries established in the district under the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868, and all penalties inflicted and levied under the said Act in the district; (d) the net proceeds of tolls (after deducting the expenses, if any, of collection) of all tolls and leases of tolls on roads and bridges vested in the local boards under section 39, or by order of the Governor in Council under section 40, or constructed by the local boards at the cost of the local fund under this Act levied in the district under Bombay Act III. of 1875 and (e) the surplus accruing in the district under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and (f) all penalties, or the net proceeds of fees, fines and penalties levied under Bombay Act VIII. of 1880. (*An Act to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons in the Bombay Presidency*) as the Collector, under section 10 of the said Act, from time to time directs; and (g) the proceeds of all fees levied in the district under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, for permission to remove sand or to quarry; and (h) all sums contributed by the Government, or by private persons; and (i) all sums received by any Local Board in the district in execution of this Act: Provided that when a public ferry or a bridge is partly in one district and partly in another, the Governor in Council may assign to the local fund of each district such proportion of the net proceeds of such ferry or of the toll or of the lease of the tolls levied on such bridge as he shall think fit.

The local fund of a district shall be available for expenditure for any of the purposes of this Act as follows, namely: (a) by or under the direction of each taluka local board in the district, of the sums described in clause (a) or clause (b) of the last preceding section, levied in the local area under its authority; and (2) the whole of the sums described in clauses (c), (d), (e), and (f) of the said section, levied in the said area; and (3) all sums contributed by the Government or by private persons for expenditure by such board within the said area; (b) all sums described in clause (j) of the said section, received by the Collector on account, (a) by or under the direction of the district local board, the remaining portion of the fund.

Every local board shall from the portion of the local fund at its disposal under this Act: (a) the salaries and other emoluments of its own officers and servants and the pensioners or other retiring allowances, if any, of such officers and servants; (b) the expenses attending the audit of its accounts as hereinafter provided; and (c) such sum as shall from time to time be fixed by Government for the payment of any officers or servants employed in any Government office on its business; and (d) all incidental and minor expenses necessary for the carrying out by it of the purposes of this Act.

Every district local board may assign and cause to be paid to every municipality and cantonment committee within the district for which such board has been established, out of the district local fund a sum equal to the amount of revenue described in clause (a) or clause (b) of section 3 levied within the limits of such municipality or cantonment, subject to such municipality or committee, and shall assign and pay to every such municipality or committee, a sum equal to two-thirds of the said amount, which amount shall, at the request of the local board, be ascertained and certified by the Collector). The sum so assigned and paid shall be expended by the municipality or cantonment committee only for such purposes as are described in section 30 for the remuneration of officers and servants whom they entertain for any of the said purposes; and a portion thereof equal to not less than one-third of the revenue described in clause (a) or clause (b) of section 42 levied from lands or shops within the municipal district or cantonment, subject to such municipality or committee, shall be expended by it for educational purposes only as defined in section 30, clause (d).

In every district the expenditure from the local fund for educational purposes as defined in section 30, clause (d) shall be made by the district local board only, and for this purpose a sum equal to not less than one-third of the revenue described in clause (a) or clause (b) of section 42 (after deducting one-third of the amount thereof levied from lands or shops in any municipal district or cantonment), shall be set apart by the said board for expenditure by it on the said purposes: provided (a) that no portion of the revenue so set apart levied in the local area under the authority of any taluka local board shall, except with such board's consent, be expended out of the said area; and (b) that the charges to be necessarily defrayed by each district local board on account of education, the extent of the independent additions which such board and local boards in respect thereof, and their relations generally with the Government Educational Department and to each other in educational matters shall be from time to time prescribed by the Governor in Council.

The provisions of clause (b) of this section shall apply also to municipalities and cantonment committees in respect of the sums to be expended by them under section 45 for educational purposes.

The responsibility of district and taluka local boards respectively, in regard to matters other than education, shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions, namely: (a) each local board shall be responsible for the maintenance of any building or other property which vests in it and of any work which has been executed at its cost; (b) district local boards shall be responsible for the construction, maintenance and repair of such main roads and other means of through communication in the district vested in them under sections 39 and 40, and for all matters in which two or more talukas are, or may be, interested; (c) taluka local boards shall be responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads and other works which are purely local; (d) large works of the nature described in the last preceding clause, which are beyond the means at the disposal of a taluka local board, may be undertaken by the district local board at its own cost, or the district local board may assist the taluka local board in undertaking the same by a grant-in-aid conditioned upon a certain portion of the cost being contributed by the taluka local board or by private persons, or by both.

No payment shall be made from the Government treasury out of a local fund, except upon a cheque signed by the aforesaid two executive officers and members of the local board which requires such payment. Payment of any sum in excess of fifty rupees shall be made by a local board by means of a cheque signed as aforesaid and not in any other way. Sums not exceeding fifty rupees may be paid by the president, or by such officer as each local board appoints for this purpose, in cash, cheques for sums not in excess of three hundred rupees each, signed as aforesaid, being drawn from time to time to cover such payments.

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Every auditor appointed under this section shall have access to the accounts and to all books, deeds, contracts, vouchers and all other documents and records in the possession, or under the control of the local board, and shall be paid by the board such remuneration as Government shall direct.

The report of the auditor, of which he shall send one copy to the local board and one to the Collector, shall be published in the official gazette.

VI.—Control.

The Collector shall have power; (a) to enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by any local board, or any work in progress under it or under its direction; (b) to call for any extract from any local board's or any committee's proceedings, any book, or document in the possession of or under the control of a local board and any return, statement, account or report which he may think fit to require such board to furnish; (c) to require a local board to take into its consideration any objection which appears to him to exist in the doing of anything which is about to be done or is being done by such board, or any information which he is able to furnish and which appears to him to necessitate the doing of a certain thing by the board, and to make a written reply to him within a reasonable time stating its reasons for not desisting from doing, or for not doing, such thing. The power given to the Collector under this section may be delegated by him to the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka in the case of a taluka local board.

If in the opinion of the Commissioner the number of persons employed by a local board as clerks or servants, or whose local board (with the sanction of the district local board, in the case of a taluka local board) propose to employ, or the remuneration assigned by the board to those persons or to any particular persons, is excessive, the local board shall on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number or remuneration of the said persons or person: provided that the local board may appeal against any such requirement to the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be conclusive.

If, in the opinion of the Collector, the execution of any order or resolution of a local board, or the doing of anything which is about to be done or is being done, by or on behalf of a local board, is causing, or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to lead to a breach of the peace, he may, by order in writing, under his signature, suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof. When a Collector makes any order under this section he shall forthwith forward to the Commissioner a copy of the order with a statement of the reasons for making it; and it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to rescind the order, or to direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as he thinks fit. The Commissioner shall forthwith submit to Government a report of every case occurring under this section, and the Government may revise or modify any order made therein, and make in respect thereof any other order which the Commissioner could have made.

In cases of emergency the Collector may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a local board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or do it, shall be forthwith paid by the local board. If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Collector may direct the officer in charge of the treasury in which the local fund is kept to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible from the balance of such fund in his hands. The Collector shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers given to him by this section.

When the Governor in Council is informed, on complaint made, or otherwise, that a local board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Governor in Council, if satisfied after due inquiry that the local board has been guilty of the alleged default, may fix a period for the performance of that duty. If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Governor in Council may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, shall be forthwith paid by the local board.

If the expense and remuneration are not so paid, the Governor in Council may direct the officer in charge of the treasury in which the local fund is kept to pay the expense and remuneration, or as much thereof as is possible, from the balance of such fund in his hands.

If in the opinion of the Governor in Council a local board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act, or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Governor in Council may by an order published with the reasons for making it, in the official gazette, declare the local board to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and suspend it for a period to be specified in the order. When a local board is so superseded the following consequences shall ensue:—(a) all members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members; (b) all powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Governor in Council from time to time, appoints in that behalf; (c) where a local board is superseded, all property vested in it shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Government. On the expiration of the period of suspension specified in the order, the board shall be re-established by the election or appointment of new members under the provisions of this Act applicable thereto.

In all cases connected with this Act, the Governor in Council and the Commissioners shall have and exercise the same authority and control over the Commissioners, the Collector, and their subordinates, respectively, as they have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

VII.—Rules.

The Governor in Council may from time to time make and from time to time vary or rescind rules, or orders, consistent with this Act: (a) prescribing the number of members for each local board and the proportion of elective and nominated members for each; (b) determining the mode in which elections of members of local boards, other than elections under sections 6 (c) and 7 (c), and the places at which and the authorities, if any, under whose superintendence such elections shall be held, and generally the manner in which they shall be recorded and how and by whom the results of such elections shall be declared; (c) prescribing such general conditions as shall seem fit as to the manner in which the business of local boards shall be conducted, and as to the appointment, control, punishment, and dismissal of the officers and servants of local boards; (d) generally, for the guidance of local boards and Government officers in all matters connected with the administration of this Act and not therein specially provided for. All rules and orders so made shall be published in the official gazette.

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Taluka Local Fund Committees.

Bombay Act III of 1869, or, as it is now and will still be called, the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869*, did not separately recognize taluka local fund committees. The reason why no provision was made for such committees in that Act was stated by the Honorable Mr. Ellis (now Sir Barrow Ellis) in council at the second reading (Proceedings of the Council, VIII, 57) to be because "they would be consultative and not vested with executive functions." But he added that "taluka committees would be recognized in the rules after the passing of the Act," and that "they would assist the district committee in the duty of administering the funds and seeing that they were properly expended." No. 32 of the rules is necessary for giving effect to the Act accordingly provides that "the duty of the taluka committee shall be to ascertain the local works required in the taluka, and to bring them to the notice of the district committee in order that they may be duly considered with reference to the total funds available for expenditure in the district; and the duty of the latter shall be to consult the taluka committee in superintending the construction of such works as the district and taluka committees may arrange should be undertaken by the latter."

The position thus accorded to taluka committees has been found, however, not to conduce to satisfactory results. Not being entrusted with any executive powers those committees have had no sufficient inducement to take a real and active interest in their duties, and there has been a tendency to centralize the administration in a manner adverse to the growth of local independence. The expenditure of the funds has thus not always been made, to the extent which is desirable, in the same local areas in which they have been collected, and people have not had adequate opportunity of assuring themselves by personal observation that the funds levied from them are really spent upon the supply of their local wants.

Constitution of New Local Boards.

In the present Bill, therefore, it is proposed to give taluka local boards recognized position and certain well-defined powers. To a considerable degree it appears necessary that they should be subordinate to the district local board, but their separate existence with, in some respects, independent powers, is considered essential to the success of any scheme for the local administration of public moneys. There are thus two sets of boards provided for in the Bill for each district, viz., a taluka local board in every taluka, and the district local board consisting chiefly of delegates from the taluka boards.

The local fund committees have been hitherto nominated by Government, one-half, at least, of the members being elected by local persons. It was intended by the Government of Bombay when the Bombay Local Funds' Act was first introduced that the committees should be, as far as possible, representative. Sir Barrow Ellis in his speech already quoted said "it was essential that the committee should have in it representatives of those who paid the tax. He (Mr. Ellis) was strongly of opinion that the time would come—and he trusted that it was not far distant—when provisions could be made without difficulty for the election of general representatives for the committee; but he did not think the time had yet arrived, and therefore, for the present, it was necessary that the committee should consist of the members nominated by Government." He would mention, as evidence of the wish which he, and he believed His Excellency and other members of the Government also, entertained, that the system of representation would be adhered to as far as possible in framing rules under the Act for the selection of members of the committee; and it would be in the instructions to the Collectors that as far as the holders of alienated villages were concerned, the Collector was to send up for the nomination of Government such persons amongst their number as might be elected by the holders of such villages. It was perfectly feasible with the means at the disposal of the district, from their being a well-known but a limited number of persons. They could easily select from among themselves one who was most fitted to represent them in the committee of the district or in the committee of the taluka. The two first measures after the Act was passed to introduce that principle of elections, by calling on the holders of inams in the district to elect one of their number to be a member of the committee, another one for the district committee." The Government being of opinion that the people cannot satisfactorily be placed in an independent position for the administrative powers of the Act, regards educational purposes it is deemed desirable that, otherwise than by vesting in them by law the right and responsibility of choosing representatives for themselves, are now prepared to introduce the system of election much more largely in the constitution of the local boards, so that the official element therein will be curtailed and eventually, perhaps, in some districts, altogether withdrawn. The sections of the Bill which prescribe the constitution of the local boards (sections 5-7) have, therefore, been so drawn as to fix a limit to the nomination of members and of officials by the Government, while on the other hand it is provided that the proportion of elected members in the boards may be increased as the representative system becomes better understood and valued.

There are, however, certain parts of the presidency which are still in too backward a condition for the introduction therein of the elective system to the same extent to which the Bill contemplates its extension to the territories under the Governor in Council, the Bombay Code, 1867, may be established and may exercise their functions, subject to the general provisions of the Bill, in every district; but in the exceptional areas which are now in view the constitution of the boards must, it is thought, be left to the discretion of Government until such time as these areas are sufficiently advanced to be brought under the general law. Provision to this effect has been made in section 8 of the Bill.

Qualifications of Members and Voters.

The chief difficulty in connection with the introduction of an elective system is the determination of the qualifications that should be required for the voters and for the persons to be voted for respectively. In Sind the Commissioner is in favour of these qualifications being left to the district at any rate, to the chief men—the "headmen" and "elders," who are known in that province by several distinctive names. In this opinion the Government of Bombay has been unable to concur. In section 10 (a) of the bill accordingly. But as regards the rest of the presidency, it has appeared to the Government that the holders of local property, and especially the landholders who pay the local cess on land, are entitled to elect members of the boards charged with the administration of local funds.

Except in Sind, the voters in each taluka will therefore comprise: first, the village officers and the principal landholders, including both those whose names are entered in the Government registers, and others who, though not so registered, may be able to prove that they are landholders as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and qualified to vote under this Act; secondly, persons other than such landholders who own a fair amount of immoveable property in the taluka; and, thirdly, persons engaged in trades or professions in the taluka whose net earnings are not less than the minimum amount now assessed to the licence-tax, viz., Rs. 500 per annum. Regard being had to the fact that the introduction of elections is a novel experiment, power has been taken to enlarge this constituency if necessity arises.

Taking the procedure in order of time, the rural boards of a district will be constituted thus:—Each taluka will for the purposes of election be divided into groups of villages, the number of which may be increased as occasion requires. The voters of each group will be the residents in the group who are qualified as above described. Every group will elect its member to the taluka board from a list of persons having the property qualification above described, with the addition of the small class of honorary magistrates. To these will be added a representative of each municipality in the taluka of a certain importance, elected by the commissioners and, except in Sind, a representative elected by the holders of alienated villages in the taluka, who have enjoyed this privilege in the parts of the presidency to which the Bombay Local Funds Act is applicable, since 1869. To the elected members will be added nominee members appointed by Government who are not to exceed half the board, and not more than half of whom or a quarter of the whole board are to be salaried servants of Government. The district board will consist of delegates from the taluka boards elected by those boards, with one representative elected by the holders of alienated villages in the district and a representative of each larger municipality in the district. The remaining members will be Government nominees in the same limited proportion to those in the talukas. It will be in the power of Government to increase the number of groups in a taluka or to allow more than one member of the district board to be elected by a taluka board, and thus the number of elected members can be increased at discretion on either board so as to admit of reduction in the number of nominee members.

Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The Collector has always hitherto been the president of the district local fund committee *ex-officio* and the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka of each taluka committee in pursuance of the general policy of the Bill for abolishing all *ex-officio* qualifications, it is proposed (section 27) that in future the president shall either be nominated by Government, or if Government so direct, elected by the board, his sole qualification being that he must be already a member of the board. He may be, but need not necessarily be an official person, but if he is, the board are to appoint, subject (unless Government otherwise direct) to the approval of Government, a vice-president who will relieve the president of a large share of the duties of his office but act under his authority. It will not be possible in many places to find at first a non-official gentleman both able and willing to serve as president of a local board, whilst in others it would be detrimental to the interests of the public to deprive the local boards, at the outset at any rate, of the assistance and guidance of officers who as presidents of the present committees are thoroughly well acquainted with the wants of the district and with the best modes of conducting business. The Bill, therefore, imposes no restriction upon the choice of a person to be the president or vice-president of a board.

Duties of Local Boards.

The duties of local boards, as enumerated in general terms in section 30 of the Bill, are much the same as those of the existing committees. The only object of setting them forth in the Bill is that they may be easily ascertainable and well understood.

Conduct of Business.

With regard to the conduct of business and the general course of procedure to be adopted by local boards, the desire of Government is that as much independence should be left to each board as is compatible with good administration and with the harmonious working together of all the boards in one district. Such general provisions as appear to be essentially necessary have been brought together in sections 31-34 of the Bill and power has been reserved to Government by section 66 (c) to prescribe from time to time such other general conditions as to the conduct of local boards' business in this behalf as shall be recorded and how and by whom the results of such elections shall be declared; (c) prescribing such general conditions as shall seem fit as to the manner in which the business of local boards shall be conducted, as to the appointment, control, punishment, and dismissal of the officers and servants of local boards; (d) generally, for the guidance of local boards and Government officers in all matters connected with the administration of this Act and not therein specially provided for. All rules and orders so made shall be published in the official gazette.

* * * * *

Taluka Local Fund Committees.

Bombay Act III of 1869, or, as it is now and will still be called, the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869*, did not separately recognize taluka local fund committees. The reason why no provision was made for such committees in that Act was stated by the Honorable Mr. Ellis (now Sir Barrow Ellis) in council at the second reading (Proceedings of the Council, VIII, 57) to be because "they would be consultative and not vested with executive functions." But he added that "taluka committees would be recognized in the rules after the passing of the Act," and that "they would assist the district committee in the duty of administering the funds and seeing that they were properly expended." No. 32 of the rules is necessary for giving effect to the Act accordingly provides that "the duty of the taluka committee shall be to ascertain the local works required in the taluka, and to bring them to the notice of the district committee in order that they may be duly considered with reference to the total funds available for expenditure in the district; and the duty of the latter shall be to consult the taluka committee in superintending the construction of such works as the district and taluka committees may arrange should be undertaken by the latter."

The position thus accorded to taluka committees has been found, however, not to conduce to satisfactory results. Not being entrusted with any executive powers those committees have had no sufficient inducement to take a real and active interest in their duties, and there has been a tendency to centralize the administration in a manner adverse to the growth of local independence. The expenditure of the funds has thus not always been made, to the extent which is desirable, in the same local areas in which they have been collected, and people have not had adequate opportunity of assuring themselves by personal observation that the funds levied from them are really spent upon the supply of their local wants.

Constitution of New Local Boards.

In the present Bill, therefore, it is proposed to give taluka local boards recognized position and certain well-defined powers. To a considerable degree it appears necessary that they should be subordinate to the district local board, but their separate existence with, in some respects, independent powers, is considered essential to the success of any scheme for the local administration of public moneys. There are thus two sets of boards provided for in the Bill for each district, viz., a taluka local board in every taluka, and the district local board consisting chiefly of delegates from the taluka boards.

The local fund committees have been hitherto nominated by Government, one-half, at least, of the members being elected by local persons. It was intended by the Government of Bombay when the Bombay Local Funds' Act was first introduced that the committees should be, as far as possible, representative. Sir Barrow Ellis in his speech already quoted said "it was essential that the committee should have in it representatives of those who paid the tax. He (Mr. Ellis) was strongly of opinion that the time would come—and he trusted that it was not far distant—when provisions could be made without difficulty for the election of general representatives for the committee; but he did not think the time had yet arrived, and therefore, for the present, it was necessary that the committee should consist of the members nominated by Government." He would mention, as evidence of the wish which he, and he believed His Excellency and other members of the Government also, entertained, that the system of representation would be adhered to as far as possible in framing rules under the Act for the selection of members of the committee; and it would be in the instructions to the Collectors that as far as the holders of alienated villages were concerned, the Collector was to send up for the nomination of Government such persons amongst their number as might be elected by the holders of such villages. It was perfectly feasible with the means at the disposal of the district, from their being a well-known but a limited number of persons. They could easily select from among themselves one who was most fitted to represent them in the committee of the district or in the committee of the taluka. The two first measures after the Act was passed to introduce that principle of elections, by calling on the holders of inams in the district to elect one of their number to be a member of the committee, another one for the district committee." The Government being of opinion that the people cannot satisfactorily be placed in an independent position for the administrative powers of the Act, regards educational purposes it is deemed desirable that, otherwise than by vesting in them by law the right and responsibility of choosing representatives for themselves, are now prepared to introduce the system of election much more largely in the constitution of the local boards, so that the official element therein will be curtailed and eventually, perhaps, in some districts, altogether withdrawn. The sections of the Bill which prescribe the constitution of the local boards (sections 5-7) have, therefore, been so drawn as to fix a limit to the nomination of members and of officials by the Government, while on the other hand it is provided that the proportion of elected members in the boards may be increased as the representative system becomes better understood and valued.

* Bombay Act VIII. of 1865 has at present no such name. It is proposed (section 2 of the Bill) to call it "The Sind Local Funds Act" in future.

The local areas comprised within municipal districts and cantonments being withdrawn from the limits under the authority of local boards (section 4, para. 2), it is but reasonable that the local cess levied in those areas should be placed at the disposal of those bodies for expenditure on the same purposes as are contemplated by section 30 of the Bill. This is provided for in section 45, which follows section 9 of the Bombay Local Funds' Act, 1869, in so far as it makes it competent to the district local board to assign to a municipality or the cantonment committee the whole or any part of the cess levied from lands or shops in the municipal district or cantonment, but goes further than it in rendering it compulsory on the board so to assign not less than two-thirds of such cess. The remaining one-third will be at the disposal of the district local board for the same purposes as the balance of the local fund levied in each taluka (*vide* last para.), and may, if the board should think fit, be assigned to the municipality or cantonment committee. The two-thirds to be necessarily made over to municipalities and cantonment committees correspond with the one-third for educational purposes plus the one-third for purely local works to be spent in each taluka.

The respective responsibilities of district and taluka local boards for the general executive purposes of the Bill are stated in section 47. As regards educational purposes it is deemed desirable that, subject to the condition already explained, all expenditure on this behalf should be made by the district board (section 46). By this method, whilst the cess levied for the above purposes in each taluka will usually be expended in that taluka the system will be directed by the superior intelligence available at the head-quarters of the district and will be uniform in each district.

Relations of Local Boards with the Educational Department.

As regards education, the time has not yet come when teaching, discipline, management, and direction of schools, and the appointment, remuneration, promotion, punishment and dismissal of the schoolmasters can be handed over to the rural local boards. It is still necessary to maintain the authority of the Education Department of the Government in all such matters. Probably a gradually increasing share in the control of them may be forthcoming in course of time, but at the outset no great change can be made in the existing arrangements. It is for this reason that the Bill provides (section 46, *b*) that the relations of the local boards with the Education Department and, as regards educational matters, *inter se*, shall from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council. But the appropriation of funds, the location of schools, and the numerous other matters which are separable from the technical part of public instruction, will be left with the local boards.

Accounts.

The sections of the Bill relating to accounts, annual estimates and audit (sections 49-58) have been framed with a view of securing due care and efficiency in these important but comparatively simple, intelligible procedure in these important matters. Each local board is empowered to frame and approve its own annual estimate, but the estimates of taluka local boards are to be subject to the sanction of the district local board. A copy of every estimate is to be forwarded to the Collector (section 55, para. 2); but there will be no interference on his part or by Government with the proposals, or the works of the local boards, unless under the provisions of Part VI. of the Bill.

Control.

The object of Part VI. is to provide a sufficient remedy against the various dangers to which a system of administration, dependent to a greater or less extent upon the inexperienced and untrained agency of non-professional gentlemen, is naturally exposed. It is the duty of Government to restrict the expenditure of local funds by local bodies to legitimate and reasonable purposes, and therefore means should be available for correcting any abuses or errors which may occur, but whilst adequate provision is made for this purpose, care has been taken to avoid undue interference with the independence and self-respect of the boards. The powers of control do not go much beyond those reserved to the Local Government Board in the English Public Health Act, and when they do so, the difference is due to the different circumstances of English and Indian communities. The more stringent powers need never be called into use, and it is hoped that no occasion will arise for using them, but if such occasion arises, it is clear that the powers reserved are not greater than are necessary to deal with it.

There are checks of a different character such as those in section 9, clause 3, section 28 (*d*), section 37 (*j*), section 55, clause 2, section 56, clause 2, section 57, clause 2, section 59, some of which are required for the orderly transfer of powers and duties from the old committee to the boards committees to boards constituted under the Act, and others are necessary for the due observation of what is done by the boards in their new constitution as bodies to a great extent independent of Government. It seems sufficient to say that it is the intention that these provisions should be used as far as possible for observation and not for interference.

Rules.

The only other matter in which it seems desirable in this statement to refer is section 66, regarding the framing of rules. Clause (c) of this section has already been explained. Clause (a) will enable Government to determine, subject, of course, to the provisions of the Act, the number of members for each local board and the proportion of elective and nominee members for each. The circumstances of each district and even of each taluka, in a district vary so much that it would be impossible to fix in the Act the number of members that should sit on each board, or to determine how many should be appointed by the Commissioner or the Collector (as the case may be) and how many elected. So, also, it has not been found practicable to prescribe in the Bill the mode in which elections of members of local boards should be held. The manner of electing Inamdars' representatives has been laid down in section 17, because that is a simple matter which may be conducted under one and the same rule everywhere. But the other elections required by the Bill will necessitate detailed orders and instructions which, which it is not expedient to burden the Act, especially as it is possible that the varying circumstances of different districts will involve the framing of more than one set of rules. Lastly, in clause (d) of section 66 it is proposed to invest Government with the very necessary power of making provision by rules for any matters relating to the administration of the Act, which, through oversight or otherwise, may not be specially provided for therein.

9th July, 1883. J. B. Peile.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams, there has been a further drop of ⅛ in the value of three per cent. Consols, the closing rate being 100 ; the other Stock Exchange securities are unaltered. There is no change in the position of money in Lombard-street.

In the General Produce market, Linseed and Wheat are steady ; Rapeseed unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet ; Surats irregular ; arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. There is no alteration in spot prices. Middling Uplands at New York have given way ⅛ cent ; "futures" for October delivery seven points, the closing quotations being respectively 10 1-16 and 9·78 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Tuesday	5,894,000	4,611,200	5,660,000
Wednesday's receipts	1,000	900	2,800
Total since 1st Sept.	5,895,000	4,612,100	5,662,800

EXCHANGE.—At the biddings for Council Drafts yesterday, only Rs. 10,000 on demand on Calcutta and half-a-lakh on Bombay were taken up at 1s. 7 7-16d. The bulk of the tenders consisted of Telegraphic Transfers, and that, too, to a limited extent. Only eleven-and-a-half lakhs out of the twenty-five offered were applied for, and obtained in full at the rate of 1s. 7 15-32d., three-and-a-half lakhs on Calcutta, two on Madras, and six on Bombay. Bar Silver has declined to 50 7-16d. per oz. The market here is quiet at a decline of 1-32d. Demand Bank bills 1s. 7 15-32d. ; Telegraphic Transfers 1s. 7 13-32d ; three months' Credits 1s. 7¾d. The business transacted has been small. Calcutta rates are much the same as those ruling here, Telegraphic Transfers there being quoted 1s. 7 13-32d. to 1s. 7 7-16d., and six months' Credits 1s. 7 15-16.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7¾d.
Credits, do, do.	1s. 7¾d.
France, do. do.	Fcs 3·08½

GOVERNMENT PAPER dull : 4 per cents., Rs. 99⅜ ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Some Port Canning shares have changed hands at the advanced rate of Rs. 347½. Press stock steady, and rates for Alberts, Mofussils, and New Indians have improved to Rs. 1,110, Rs. 462½, and Rs. 230 respectively. Bombay Cottons, on the other hand, have declined to Rs. 800. In Mill shares business has taken place in Coorlas at Rs. 945 ; Hyderabads at Rs. 1,245 ; Jewraz Balloos, at Rs. 1,210 : Khataos at Rs. 1,100 ; Mazagons at Rs. 258½ ; Orientals at Rs. 767½ ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 322½ ; Sholapores at Rs. 1,685 ; Victorias at Rs. 885 ; Western Indias at Rs. 1,045 ; and Framjee Petits at Rs. 880. Bombay and Burmah Trading shares have further given way, and there are sellers at Rs. 3,700 for the original, and at Rs. 730 for the second issue. There is some inquiry for Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company's shares at Rs. 1,400 per share.

COTTON.—The drop in the American markets has had a further depressing effect here, and inquiry for the moment is at a standstill. We have heard of no transactions on export account. Prices are quotably unchanged.

Machine-ginned Broach	.....	Rs.	180
Omrawuttee, Fine	.....	,,	168
Do. F.G.	.....	,,	162
Do. Good	.....	,,	156
Do. F.G.F.	.....	,,	150
Dholleras, Fine	.....	,,	170
Do. F.G.	.....	,,	163
Do. Good	.....	,,	156-157
Do. F. G. F.	.....	,,	150
Bengal, Good	.....	,,	153
Western. Good	.....	,,	155-156
Do. F. G. F.	.....	,,	150
Dharwar, Saw-ginned, Good	.....	,,	162-163
Compta	.....	,,	140-142

LINSEED is steady, and a pretty fair business is reported at the current rate of Rs. 5-8 per cwt.

RAPE-SEED unchanged.

WHEAT is in moderate request at former prices.

FREIGHTS are quiet. Liverpool *via* Canal 17s. 6d. Measurement ; Wheat 15s. for the middle of July loading. Mediterranean ports nominal.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market shows no signs of animation. Stocks on the spot are large, and dealers, therefore, are not inclined to buy either ready or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	820
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	347½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,140
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	600
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	435
Albert Press, Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,110
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 51	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 75	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		800
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,315
Dholera P. & G. Co...	500	300	all	30	220
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,365
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,000	350 p.a.	2,810
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250		315
Mofussil Co	2,193	400	400	Rs. 30	4624
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	220
Prince of W. Press ...	500	.....	500	100	680
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	535
Sind & Panjaub Cotton Press Co	100	(1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	600
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..	547½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	133
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	550
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	935
Bhowruggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,035
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 35	945
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	600
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	360
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	...	215
Gokuldas Mills Co....	1,000	500	400	30	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	725
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,160
HyderabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,245
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	400	..	455
Jubbar Ali Spin. Co....	900	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,210
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Khatao Maskuttee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,100
Locood S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	120
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	3,000
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,415
Mangalore Spinning Co.	5,000	350	350	10 p. c.	3583
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,050
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,065
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	767½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	400	400	Rs. 14	345
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	3224
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,685
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,020
Southern India	600	600	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Western India S.& M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,045
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£23	218 2 0	5 p.ct.	353
Do. New £20 shares...	..	£20	13 0 14-6	do.	25
Ditto ..	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto ..	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares...	61	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	...	42
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118	100	100	Rs. 5	118 / 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,700
Do. New shares ...		500	300	...	732½
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	300	3,800
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	80
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	6,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Karachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. a.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	150	..	266
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	60	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	2½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Sipon Gold M. Co Ld.	80,000 A.	10	10	..	24
Do. do.	1,000 B.	100	100	..	90
Scundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	12½ p.ct.	135
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25	Re.	21
Thakar & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11½	1,085
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	all	15	200
Wynaad Gold Mining Co, Ld.	80,000		25	...	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Leverrier, 1,193 tons, Captain J. B. Lascelles, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. H. Simpson, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE French steamer Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain J. Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (22nd June), with a cargo of tiles, and Mr. Hunly as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,615 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Zanzibar, &c., brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. C. Smyth, Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee, and 110 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, 2,305 tons, Captain Alexander Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Dame, Master and Miss Dame, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Mackinson.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, 2,130 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Cross and three children, Mr. W. Innes, Mr. C. M. Patell, Mr. L. P. Atkinson, Mr. E. C. Carden, Mr. R. Wilkins, Mr. Richmond, Mr. R. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Major Cambier, and seven deck.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
12	Thames (s).....	Anderson ...	Calcutta, June 26.
	Canton (s)	Daniel	Marseilles, June 22.
	Clan Grant (s)	Campbell ...	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
12	Ta Lee.....	Stolze	Mauritius.
	Leverrier (s).....	Lascelles	Port Said.

The steamer Euphrates, Simpson, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Canton, to Marseilles and Barcelona, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

8 Callixene .....Dunn .....Cardiff, Jan. 1.
Frederic Souzune. Aubrin .....Bourbon, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Steamers Bancoora, Glenmavis, Professor, Bassein and a steamer (shewed R. G. B. K.) ship Mohawk. Barque Kenyon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hesperia s—3 cases dye, S. A. S. Dawood ; 6 cases clocks, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Sicily s—10 cases brandy, Thomson and Taylor.
Hispania s—5 packages brassware, Naboobhoy Mahomedally.
Merton Hall s—2 packages padlocks, Naboobhoy Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—50 bottles quicksilver, Ewart Latham and Co ; 3 bales paper, S. A. S. Dawood ; 60 boxes candles, V. Roychund ; 17 cases paper, A. M. Surufally ; 133 packages provisions, medicines, stationery, &c., Treacher and Co ; 2 cases medicines, Thomson and Taylor.
Geelong s—36 bales papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 12 bales papers, the *Times of India* ; 23 bales papers, Nursey Mooljee ; 228 packages empty sodawater bottles, provisions, glassware, &c., Treacher and Co ; 3 packages medicines, B. S. Madon and Co ; 50 cases champagne Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 11 bales papers, the *Bombay Gazette*.
Patna s—75 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara s—20 cases glass beads, Mahamedally Essoofally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—23 cases note paper, Eabhoy Tyebally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s)—32 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Dhunraj Dossa ; 66 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow 69 bales wool, Kooka Khoosal ; 300 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.
Hispania (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blaschcok and Co. ; 135 bales cottons, Thos. H. Moore and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. ; 30 bales cotton and 54 bales rags, Lnckmodass Khetsey ; 52 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 291 bales hemp, the Central India S. and W. Co. ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Simla—34 cwts aloes, F. Mahomedally

FOR FALMOUTH.

Moel Rhiwarr—360 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trawbridge—7,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Castledale (s)—4,018 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Raisley (s)—7,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Surrey (s)—7,500 cwts rapeseed, and 8,300 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Boskenna Bay (s)—400 cwts linseed. Ralli, Brothers.
Madagascar s—4,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

ŒNone—500 tons old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HAMBERG.

Toledo s—700 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ashington s—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Wellfield s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth s—900 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Swordsman s—130 bales cotton, Kanirám Manram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ravenna s—13 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 14 cwts colombo roots, G. Nursedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 11 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 75 cwts onions, Husson Babun.
Ravenna s—7 cases oilmanstores 3 cases paper and 1½ cwts sandlewood, M. M. Poonjiajee ; 30 cwts bysabole and 5 cwts aloes, C. Gangee ; 15 bales cotton, Tilloomull Chimondass ; 65 bales cotton, Tulockchund Kevuliram ; 47 bales cotton Hajarimull Nursingdass ; 401 bales twist, E. Mocktund—50 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 20 bales twist, Jaising Lowjee ; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, Rustomjee Jeevraj ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 2 chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy ; 5 chests opium, Aga Syed Mirza ; 275 cwts onions, Husson Babun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—43 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 196 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 21 chests opium Terachun Luchmenaran.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 10.

Adams, Lieut., Corps of Guide, on leave, from Mardun.

July 11.

Tigar, Quarter-master, South Wales Borderers, on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Nurse, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on duty, to Belgaum.
Mayne, Captain, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regt., is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay S. C. from 2nd July.

The following native promotions are made, with effect from the 22nd April, 1883 :—

22nd Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Alla Sing to be Subhedar, vice Saboo Khan, deceased, and Havaldar-Major Karrim Bux to be Jamadar, vice Alla Sing, promoted.

Lieut.-Col. R. Bythell, Bombay S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

Sind Vol R C—Lieut J. Pollen, is granted leave to Europe for seven months on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. B. Yates, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Thana, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date of Mr. R. H. Vincent's relieving him.

Mr. R. H. Vincent is appointed to act, on his arrival from Cairo, as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Thana, during the absence of Mr. Yates, or until further orders.

Major J. M. Madden, Cant. Magte. of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Abaji Balwart Bhise, First Class Subdte Judge of Dhulia in the Khandeish Dist., is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte Judge of Amalner in the Khandesh Dist., is appointed to act as First Class Subdte Judge at Dhulia in the same Dist. during the absence of Rao Badadur Abaji Balwant Bhise.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, appointed to act as First Class Subdte Judge at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Mamlatdar of Taluka Akola in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in that Dist.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayek Bhanap, Actg First Class Subdte Judge at Karwar in the Kanara Dist, is within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Azam Mangesh Nilkanth Nerlekar, Head Karkun of Taluka Ron in the Dist of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Kaira Dist. until further orders.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Bal delivered over charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Dhanaval in the Kandesh Dist, on 25th ult.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhli, Second Class Subdte Judge of Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist., is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Rao Bahadur Purshotamrao Sidheshwar Biniwale delivered over charge of the First Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Satara on 5th ult.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Haji Ahmed Makdum and Gulam Ali Okhund respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy. Educational Inspr., Shikarpur, on 22nd May.

Miss L. R. Collett received charge of the Poona Female Training School on 23rd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Gopal Balwant Nena, Depy. Educational Inspr., Satara Sub-Divn., resumed charge of his duties on 22nd ultimo.

Miss L. R. Collett and Miss Pheroze Sorabji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Lady Supdt., Female Training College, Ahmedabad, on 21st ultimo.

Kashinath T. Telang, M.A., LL.B., took charge of his acting appointment as Govt. Professor of Law on 25th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C.S., Collr. of Broach, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Rao Saheb Glanchand valad Harumal, Mukhtyarkar of Dadu is appointed to act as Daftardar to the Collr. of Karachi during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Bahadur Tikamdas Chotimal.

Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Kanara (Southern Divn.), is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st Aug.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, C. S., to be Forest Settlement officer in the Kolaba Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. W. Porteous, C. S., to act as Collr. and Magis. of the Dist. of Broach and Dist. Regr., Broach, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, C. S., or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Logan to be Asst. Collr., Ratnagiri.

Mr. D. C. Johnstone, C. S., Asst. Collr., Belgaum, passed an examination in Kanarese on 2nd inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn. J. P. Greany, M. D., is appointed to be Civil Surgn., Kaira, vice Surgn. D. A. Patterson, M. D. He will, however, continue to act as Secy. to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay during the absence of Surgn. Patterson, or until further orders.

Mr. T. H. Aquino, L. M. and S., is appointed an Asst. Surgn. of the Third Grade.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Harichund Gopal, Secy. to the Ahmedabad Municipality, the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction during the tenure of his present appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert acted as Suptdg. Engr. for Irrigation in Sind from 27th May to 22nd June.

Mr. J. Tate acted as Ex. Engr., Hyderabad Canals Divn., from 28th May to 22nd June.

Messrs. H. Mainwaring and G. K. Betham, Asst. Conservators of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist. Forest Officer, Satara, on 28th June.

Messrs. Luxumon Balloo Oka and Luxumon Daji Joshi, Sub-Asst. Consvrs. of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests, West Khandesh, on the 29th June.

Mr. Manockshaw Doctor delivered over and Lieut.-Col. W. T. Brown received charge of the office of the Supdt. of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on 30th June.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile delivered over and Mr. R. Courtenay received charge of the office of the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Broach, on 30th June.

Capt. F. H. Forjett delivered over and Lieut. E.F. Marriott received charge of the offices of the Supdt. and Asst. Supt. of Police, Panch Mahals, on 27th June.

Messrs. J. C. Anding and W. R. Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy. Collr., Ahmednagar, on 27th June.

Mr. G. W. Cotgrave and Major W. G. W. Macbay respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the Dist. Supdt. of Police, Asst. Political Agent and Principal Bhil Agent, Khandesh, on 28th June.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Trenn, First Grade Police Inspr., the following arrangements are made, with effect from 9th June :—

Mr. S. Kyte, substantive *pro tem.* First Grade Inspr., Poona City and Cantonment, is confirmed in that Grade.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Amersing, substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Inspr. in the Nasik Dist., is confirmed in that Grade.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam, Fourth Grade Inspr. in the Ahmednagar Dist., to be substantive *pro tem* Inspr. of the Third Grade.

Rao Saheb Tookaram Ramdin, Third Grade Inspr. is, at his own request, transferred from the Khandeish to the Ahmednuggur Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Govind Mangrulkar, Third Grade Mamlatdar, is transferred from the Nandurbar to the Jamner Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Apaji Madekar to be Second Grade Mamlatdar, continuing in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Nimbaek Gopal Jowarkar to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mamlutdar, continuing in the Taloda Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Narhar Bapuji Damle, to be Third Grade Mamlatdar, continuing in the Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Apaji Joshi to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mamletdar, continuing in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur Dist.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dane to be Probationary Fourth Grade Mamletdar, continuing in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik Dist.

Rao Saheb Krishnajee Sadashiv Mudle, B. A., to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, for duty in the Nandurbar Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

Mr. M. Kennedy delivered over and Mr. N. Scannell received charge of the office of the Dist. Supdt. of Police, Dharwar, on 29th June.

Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee assumed charge of the office of Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, on 25th June.

Messrs. R. G. C. Westbrook and A. R. Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, on 30th June.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FANSHAWE—July 10, at Mansfield Lodge, Poona, Douglas Chase, the infant son of A. U. Fanshawe, aged seven weeks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BANBURY—July 5, at Cannanore, Elizabeth Lethbridge Banbury, widow of Major Banbury, late Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Department, aged 81 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

A CHIVALROUS concession was being made to French susceptibilities at the very moment when French officials were wantonly outraging our own. The resolve to forego the temptation to make an exclusively British Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea is an undoubted concession to French feeling, and the compliment is enhanced by the co-operation of the British Government with the French Company in the task confided to the latter of making the additional water-way, which is urgently required. The deference to French wishes in this respect is not the less an evidence of friendship and good-will because it is consistent with our own interests when considered apart from the suggestions of rivalry and the spirit of self-seeking. Everything that was necessary for our commercial interests has been fully secured, and the political interests which it is our duty to safeguard have not been in any way compromised. The agreement entered into between the British Government and the Suez Canal Company for the construction of a second canal, parallel to the first, closes a serious controversy which might have led eventually to complications between France and England. The ship-owners and others who held meetings, which were really commercial demonstrations, to urge the construction under British auspices of a rival canal to that of M. de Lesseps will no doubt feel that their movement has served the interests of their illustrious opponent ; but the result is none the less a great gain to British commerce, and indeed to the commerce of all the world. The construction of a second canal in five years is only a part of that gain. The dues payable on the existing canal will be reduced in January next, and the heavy pilotage dues will be remitted as the dividends increase. The bold step taken by the Cabinet in undertaking to supply eight millions sterling of the fresh capital to be subscribed will of necessity involve the recognition, to an extent not hitherto accorded, of British influence in the working of the canal. The appointment

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12 in. Mahogany, Chains, Plate Glass ... "	68 "	16 in. Mahogany, " " Crown Glass	135 "
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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 286-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1883, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. ——— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ——— and published in the ——— of dated the ———— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ——— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

Signature.
Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No. ——. DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ——— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ——— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half-yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on the ——day of ———— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ———1883.

President.
Member.
Ex-officio Member.

N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered at the ——— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month of August, 1883, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April ———1883.

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It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"JOHN WILLIAMS."

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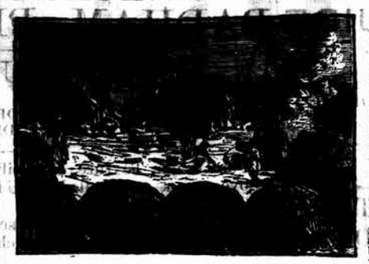

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